

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Barrow-in-Furness County Borough.

Contributors

Barrow-in-Furness (England). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/je24nfus>

License and attribution

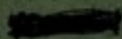
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



Library
A102



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1965



CONTENTS

Preface.

Members of the Health Committee.

Staff of the Health Department.

1. Vital Statistics.
2. General Public Health.
3. Health Services for the Area :
 - (i) Care of Mothers and Young Children.
 - (ii) Premature Infants.
 - (iii) Dental Treatment.
 - (iv) Ophthalmic Treatment.
 - (v) Illegitimate Children.
 - (vi) Welfare Foods.
 - (vii) Family Planning Clinic.
 - (viii) Midwifery.
 - (ix) Health Visiting.
 - (x) Home Nursing.
 - (xi) Vaccinations and Immunisations.
 - (xii) Ambulance Service.
 - (xiii) Tuberculosis.
 - (xiv) B.C.G. Vaccination.
 - (xv) Convalescence.
 - (xvi) Loan Equipment.
 - (xvii) Health Education.
 - (xviii) Home Help.
 - (xix) Chiropody.
4. Mental Health Services.
5. Port Health.
6. Environmental Health.
 - (i) Housing.
 - (ii) Nuisances.
 - (iii) Disinfestation.
 - (iv) Caravan Sites.
 - (v) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.
 - (vi) Rodent Control.
 - (vii) Cinemas, Theatres and Places of Public Entertainment.
 - (viii) Milk.
 - (ix) Food Hygiene.
 - (x) Meat Inspection.
 - (xi) Food Sampling.
 - (xii) Atmospheric Pollution.
7. Other Services.
8. Appendix.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

**Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1965.**

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam and Gentlemen,

During the year, Dr. Gardner returned from his D.P.H. Course, having successfully obtained his Diploma. Dr. W. Slater who came to us on a temporary basis, took up a further appointment with another Authority and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Slater for all the work he did during the time that he was with the Department.

The infant mortality rate has shown a rise from 16.83 for the previous year, to 22.76, but this is still extremely good. The illegitimate live births, which in previous years have been remarkably low, have risen and are now more in line with the position over the country as a whole. The figure has, in fact, gone up from 4.97 per cent. to 6.92 per cent, and the rise in actual illegitimate births has risen from 59 to 76. This appears to be a problem with which we are not coming to grips, and no small part of the fault may lie in our attitude to sex education. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from lung cancer. This is, however, probably a chance variation due to the relatively small numbers involved. The figure for England and Wales, as can be seen from the appropriate graph, is still pursuing its remorseless upward trend. There was, during the year, one of the most tragic of all events—a maternal death.

Considerable progress was made during the year towards improving the Mental Health Services. A Special Minding Unit was opened at the Junior Training Centre to take children who are severely handicapped. Plans were made for the starting of an Adult Sub-Normal Group at the Centre, until such time as a new Industrial and Training Centre could be built. Plans for such a centre, together with plans for a hostel for sub-normal adults and a hostel for the mentally ill, were sent to the Ministry in the latter part of the year. The final completion of these projects will mark a tremendous step forward in the Local Authority Mental Health Services. A third Mental Welfare Officer was appointed and this has resulted in a considerable improvement in the after-care visiting of both the mentally ill and the mentally sub-normal. The posts of Psychiatric Social Worker, Occupational Therapist, and Craft Instructress were also added to the establishment, but so far, these posts are still vacant. A further appointment was made to the Junior Training Centre of an Assistant Supervisor, who will eventually go for training. The amount of training being undertaken by the Authority shows a far-sighted view towards meeting the demands which are at present being made on the Local Authority Health Services.

A new post of Geriatric Health Visitor was created, and successfully filled. The object of creating this new post was to improve the services to the elderly, by improving the liaison between the Hospital Service, the General Practitioner Service, and the Local Authority Service. Besides her domiciliary visiting, the Health Visitor holding the post attends the Geriatric Clinic of one of the Consultant Physicians. It is, of course, impossible for one person to visit all the elderly people in the town, but as the service develops, I anticipate most of the elderly at "special risk" will become known to her.

A male District Nurse was sent to Aberdeen for Health Officer training, and on his return, part of his duties will be the health visiting of the male elderly in the town. His other duties will be largely concerned with health education.

Low reading thermometers were issued to all the nursing and health visiting personnel, so as to help in diagnosing cases of hypo-thermia.

A Mothers' Club was started during the year, and has proved to be a great success.

A new infant record card, such as is now being used by many authorities, has been introduced. The accent of this card is on infant development, and helps to strengthen this orientation of thought in regard to Infant Welfare Clinics.

The Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives now have the option of using either their own car, on the appropriate car allowance scale, or a Local Authority pool car. In spite of the fact that this must be saving a considerable amount of time, the pressure on these services is as great as ever.

Considerable progress was made during the year, towards the setting-up of a Cervical Cytology Service. The Local Authority Clinic providing this service, will be open to all members of the population at risk, and attendance can be arranged by direct application or through the patient's family doctor. The people who most need this service are often those who find it most difficult to attend, and it may well be that we shall have to develop a domiciliary service in the very near future. This is another example, of course, of the screening procedures which are now becoming such an important feature of preventive medicine.

Some further progress was made towards the new clinic for Walney Island. As a temporary measure, so as to relieve pressure on the present clinic held at the Community Hall, a further clinic was opened in the Labour Hall. This is a relatively new building which provides very good facilities for a non-purpose built clinic. The Mobile Clinic underwent some modification during the year, in regard to its heating system. The calor gas heating was removed and replaced by electric fan-controlled storage heaters. This has been an interesting development, and the system and the insulation of the clinic is due for further improvement at the present time. The usefulness of Mobile Clinics has, I think, been under-estimated. Such a clinic has the advantage that infant welfare clinic facilities can be readily provided in a new housing area at the time when they are most needed. The difficulties in regard to heating, ventilation, and insulation can, I think, be overcome. This does not mean, however, that there should be any delay in the provision of purpose-built clinics. There can be little doubt that Infant Welfare Clinics are popular, as can be seen by consulting the graph on page 19, and it is worth noting that the number of children attending the clinics has gone up from 1,921 in 1956, to 3,570 in 1965.

Plans were made during the year, for the introduction of a Sterile Dressings Service, which is now in operation. Dressings are packed at the Nursing Centre and sterilised for us by the Hospital Management Committee at Devonshire Road Hospital. This is a further example of co-operation between the Local Authority

and Hospital Services, which is always extremely good. The use of disposables has increased during the year, and besides the disposable incontinence pads which we introduced nearly three years ago, we are now using disposable syringes, catheters, gloves, mucus extractors, etc.

During the year, quite considerable progress was made in regard to Health Education. Most of the Girls' Secondary Schools in the town are now receiving health education from the Health Visitor/School Nurse, and I hope that when our student Health Officer returns from training at Aberdeen, provision for health education will be made in the boys' schools. As yet, however, such education is not beginning early enough.

The Chiropody Service, which had been in abeyance for some months, was re-created by the appointment of two part-time chiropodists, working on a sessional basis. One of the chiropodists unfortunately had to leave us owing to the long distance involved in travelling to Barrow, but at the time of writing I am glad to state that the other chiropodist has now taken a further session, and is also providing a domiciliary service.

As an example of the comprehensive nature of our Home Help Service, it is, I think, worth making a special mention of the fact that 94 persons received the services of a home help on seven days per week and in several cases a second visit was also made each day.

The very satisfactory immunisation and vaccination state of our infants and school children has been maintained, and the outbreak of poliomyelitis in Blackburn, should act as a reminder to all parents that it is just as essential as ever to have their children protected. Vaccination giving protection against anthrax was made available during the course of the year, and in view of an episode which the town experienced in the previous year, which was mentioned in my last report, some of the members of my staff and other persons in the town are probably grateful for the protection now afforded to them.

I am very glad to report that the number of notifications of tuberculosis has fallen from the previous figure of 30 per annum, which had been static for the previous three years, to 24. Mass Miniature Radiography is now one of the oldest screening techniques to be used in preventive medicine. As can be seen by consulting the appropriate table, 8 cases of tuberculosis requiring treatment or close clinical supervision, and 8 cases requiring occasional supervision were picked up during the 1965 Session. 4 cases of bronchial carcinoma were also diagnosed.

During the year, there was one case of typhoid in the town. In spite of intensive investigations, we were unable to find the source. I am glad to say, however, that no further cases were reported. There were also four cases of paratyphoid connected with the outbreak in the Fylde; again I am glad to say that no further cases were reported.

During the course of the year, plans for a considerable improvement in the Ambulance Service were laid down. A plan was drawn up for the more rapid replacement of ambulances, and an ambulance with a new type of suspension was delivered. A second ambulance was also placed on order, with the intention that a third ambulance and a personnel carrier should be placed on order in the early part of 1966. Plans were drawn-up for improving considerably the present Ambulance Station, and instructions given for a new site to be found for a completely new Ambulance Station to be built within the next three to four years. The equipment carried by the ambulances is also being improved. The training of ambulance personnel is also undergoing consideration, but without doubt, the setting up of Regional Training Centres would be a tremendous help to a small Authority such as our own. The ambulance staff are, I think, to be congratulated for the way the heavy demands on the service have been met.

A start was made at the end of the year, with an elementary Food Hygiene Course. The response to the course was good. Such a course is, I feel, a most important adjunct to the day-to-day work that is carried out by the Food Hygiene Officer, supported by the District Inspectors. At the present time, no examinations for the students attending the course have been arranged, but a certificate is issued to those who have successfully completed the course.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,

Town Hall,

Barrow-in-Furness.

Tel. No. Barrow 600.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mayor	....	....	....	....	Councillor T. A. Tyson, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	....	....	....	....	Councillor G. R. Atkinson.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	....	....	....	....	Councillor G. R. Atkinson.
Vice-Chairman	....	....	....	....	Councillor W. M. McAdam.
					Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.
					Alderman H. Turner.
					Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.
					Councillor H. Bannister.
					Councillor J. E. W. Lehrle.
					Councillor A. Cooksey.
					Councillor W. M. Gabbatt.
					Councillor J. Garner.
					Councillor A. Power.
					Councillor F. E. Pyett.
					Councillor P. E. Dowling.
					Councillor C. W. Ward.
					Councillor J. L. Jackson.
					Councillor E. Trescatheric.

STAFF

MEDICAL AND DENTAL

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and Port Medical Officer	....	....	....	....	D. J. Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Port Medical Officer	....	....	....	....	P. A. Gardner, L.A.H., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers	....	....	....	....	A. Hazelden, M.B., B.S. R. K. Majumdar, B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.
Principal School Dental Officer	....				D. D. Watts, M.Sc., L.D.S.
Dental Officer	....	....	....	....	Miss W. G. Sivewright, L.D.S.
Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon	....				R. Harrison, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Consultant Chest Physician	....	....			J. R. Edge, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon	....				G. T. Bedford, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.
Consultant Venereologist	....	....			J. F. Mackay, M.B., Ch.B.
Consultant Obstetric Surgeon	....				G. R. Stoneham, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G.
Public Analyst	....	....	....	....	G. H. Walker, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Additional Public Analyst	....	....			A. G. Bushnell, F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	....	J. Shanks, a.b.c.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Port Health Officer	....	J. W. McGarry, a.b.c.
Abattoir and Auction Mart Superintendent	....	A. A. Kay, a.b.c.d.
Public Health Inspector for Meat and Food Inspection	....	R. L. Cooke, a.b.c.
District Public Health Inspectors		J. D. Frankland, a.b. J. O. Baxter, a.b.c. (appointed 13.12.65) D. Sayles, a. G. Woodall, a.b.
Superintendent Nursing Officer	....	Miss H. M. White, f.h.j.k.l.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	....	Miss A. W. Cant, f.h.j. Miss D. Latham, f.h.j.k. Miss S. B. White, f.h.i.j.m. Miss G. Buchanan, h.j.k. Miss S. Scott, f.h.j. Miss A. Quinn, h.j. Miss J. Lindop, h.j.k. Miss P. C. Thompson, f.h.j. Mrs. H. J. Carling, f.h.k. Mrs. I. C. Maddison, h.j.k. (appointed 20.7.65) Miss M. Goodman, f.h.j.
Student Health Officer	....	Mr. G. N. Lomas, h.r.
School Nurses	....	Miss N. McFarlane, f.h.i.j. (retired 13.11.65)
Clinic Nurses	....	Mrs. J. Kenny, h.p. Mrs. M. J. Tyson, h. (appointed 31.5.65) Mrs. G. H. Pashley, h. (resigned 28.5.65) Mrs. F. Topping, h.q.
Health Visitor/School Nurse/Midwife		Miss T. G. Pollard, f.h.j.
Tuberculosis Health Visitor/School Nurse	....	Miss B. M. Wignall, h.j.
Municipal Midwives	....	Miss A. Bagshaw, f. Miss G. M. Fytche, f. Miss T. Potts, f.h. (retired 16.5.65) Mrs. M. Railton, f. Miss G. M. Moore, f.h. (part-time) Miss M. Knight, f.h. Mrs. D. Williams, f.g. Mrs. G. A. Robey, f.h. (appointed 1.12.65)

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Assistant Superintendent.....	Miss E. M. Jackson, f.h.k.
District Nursing Sisters	Mrs. E. Preston, h.
	Mrs. M. Newsham, h.
	Mrs. J. M. Sales, h. (part-time, appointed 1.12.65)
	Mrs. B. Parry, f.h.
	Mrs. C. T. Watling, f.h.k.
	Mrs. W. M. Davey, h.k.
	Mrs. M. J. Cringle, h.
	Miss M. Cooksey, g.
	Mrs. D. Hallett, g.
	Miss M. Hartlebury, f.h.
	Miss K. Muldoon, g.
	Mrs. A. C. Hool, née Roy, h.
	Mr. A. J. Thomas, h.k.
Physiotherapist	Miss M. Johnson, n.
Ambulance Officer	J. H. Smethurst
Supervisor, George Hastwell Training Centre	Miss D. Woodhead, o.
Assistant Supervisors	Miss E. D. Williamson, o.
	Mrs. A. Williamson.
	Miss Y. Rowe (Trainee), at present attending a training course at Bristol.
	Miss S. Boyd (Trainee) appointed 24.3.65
Special Care Unit Assistant Supervisor	Miss M. Charnley, g.
Mental Welfare Officers	H. Hughes
	R. Rimmer
	M. Taylor, s. (appointed 6.9.65)
Chief Clerk	K. P. Lees.
Senior Clerk	Miss M. Buchanan
Senior Clerk, School Health	Miss K. Wilson.

CODING

- a. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. and S.I.E./P.H.I.E Joint Board, or Diploma of the P.H.I. Examination Board.
- b. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Meat and Food Inspection).
- c. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Smoke Inspection).
- d. Cert. R.S.I./R.S.H. (Sanitary Science).
- e. Cert. R.S.A. (Scotland).
- f. State Certified Midwife.
- g. State Enrolled Nurse.
- h. State Registered Nurse.
- i. State Registered Fever Nurse.
- j. Health Visitor's Certificate.
- k. Queen's Nurse.
- l. Housekeeping Certificate.
- m. Royal Medico-Psychological Association Certificate.
- n. Member of the Chartered Society of Therapists.
- o. N.A.M.H. Diploma.
- p. Ophthalmic Certificate.
- q. British Tuberculosis Association Certificate.
- r. Registered Sick Children's Nurse.
- s. Registered Mental Nurse.

Section 1

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1965

Area	11,003 acres		
Population (Census 1961)	64,927		
Population (Mid 1965)	64,600		
Rateable Value	£2,080,052		
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£8,058		
No. of dwellinghouses	21,528		
	1965	1964	England and Wales 1965
Deaths	904	822	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	14.00	12.61	11.5
Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	13.72	12.97	
Live Births	1098	1188	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.99	18.22	18.1
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population as adjusted by A.C.F.*	17.84	19.13	
Stillbirths	17	26	
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	15.24	21.42	15.7
Total live and stillbirths	1115	1214	
No. of illegitimate births	76	59	
Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 live births	69.21	49.66	
Infant deaths	25	20	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	22.76	16.83	19.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate births	24.46	16.95	
Neonatal Mortality Rate (first 4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births	15.48	13.47	13.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 7 days)	15.48	11.78	
Late Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 7 days—28 days)	Nil	1.68	
Post Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths 29 days—12 months)	7.28	3.37	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths during first week) per 1,000 total live and stillbirths....	30.49	32.95	
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births....	6.92	4.97	
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	1	1	219
Maternal Mortality Rate (including abortions) per 1,000 total births	0.896	0.824	0.25
*Area Comparability Factor Deaths	0.98	1.03	
do. Births	1.05	1.05	

POPULATION TRENDS

1956	65,290	1961	64,710
1957	64,870	1962	64,890
1958	64,450	1963	65,310
1959	64,470	1964	65,180
1960	64,580	1965	64,600

The age-sex structure of the population is approximately as follows :—

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE				%	Nos.
0—4 years	....	....	....	7.7	4,974
5—9 years	....	....	....	7.1	4,587
10—14 years	....	....	....	8.4	5,426
Males 15—44	....	....	....	19.1	12,339
Females 15—44	....	....	....	19.5	12,597
Males 45—64	....	....	....	12.8	8,269
Females 45—59	....	....	....	10.2	6,589
Males 65 and over	....	....	....	4.9	3,165
Females 60 and over	....	....	....	10.3	6,654

DEATH RATES FROM CERTAIN DISEASES

	No.	Rate per 1,000 population
Diseases of Circulatory System	401	6.274
Coronary Thrombosis	216	3.343
All Cancers	157	2.430
Cancer of the Lung	33	0.510
Pneumonia	63	0.975
Bronchitis	35	0.541
T.B., Respiratory	7	0.108

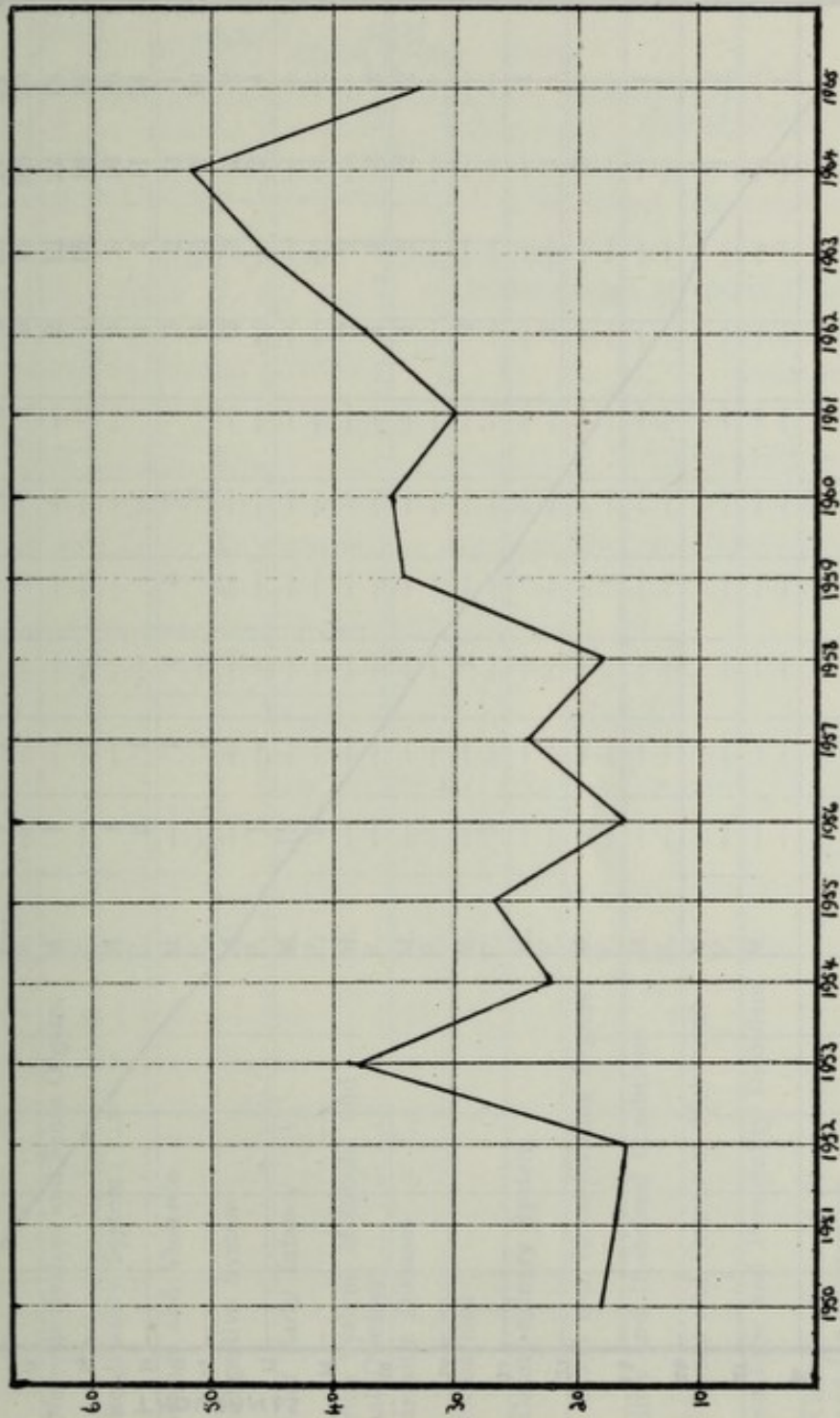
The 216 deaths due to coronary disease were distributed throughout age and sex groups as follows :—

Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	4	12	37	37	33	123
Female	1	4	11	34	43	93

The distribution of 33 deaths from lung cancer was as follows :

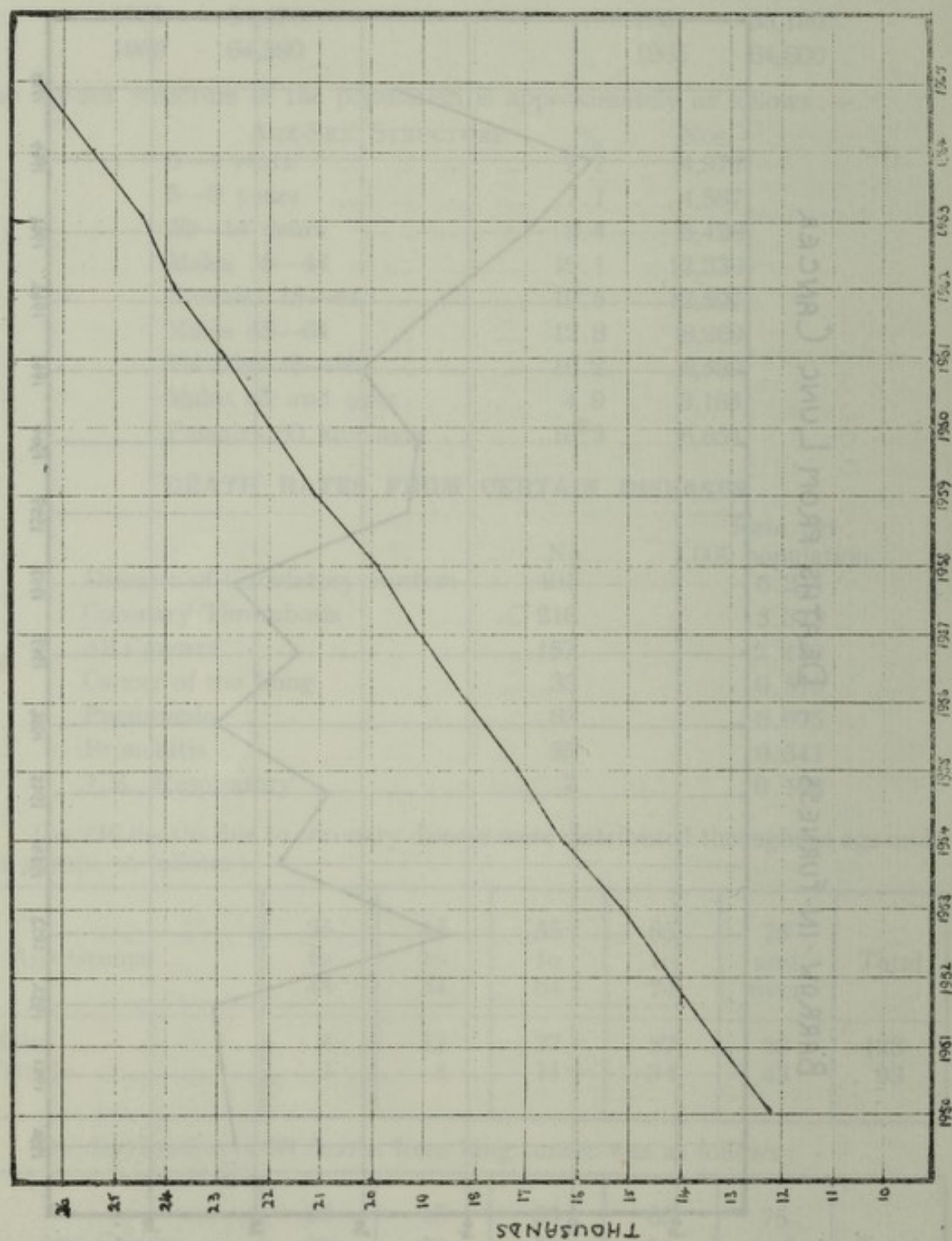
Age Groups	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Total
Male	1	2	10	10	6	29
Female	—	—	1	1	2	4

BARROW-IN-FURNESS - DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER



POPULATION TRENDS

ENGLAND & WALES - DEATHS FROM LUNG CANCER



DEATHS IN ORDER OF MAGNITUDE, 1965

	Sex	Under 1		1 to 4		5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	Grand Total
		1		4		to 14	to 24	to 34	to 44	to 54	to 64	to 74	to and over	
Diseases of the Circulatory System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	45	54	90	396
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	9	17	43	118	189
Neoplasms	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	6	23	27	21	160
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	9	16	25	23	77
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	22	13	128
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	15	16	44	77
Diseases of the Respiratory System	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	18	30	104
	F.	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	4	11	24	45
Accidents, Poisonings and Violence	M.	—	—	1	—	4	6	3	1	3	2	2	1	44
	F.	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	2	10	21
Diseases of the Digestive System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	16
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	7
Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	M.	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	11
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	7
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	8
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations	M.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	4
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS		16	2	6	8	4	9	4	9	32	99	129	161	904
		9	3	—	6	4	4	4	4	23	57	103	229	438
GRAND TOTALS		25	5	6	14	8	13	8	13	55	156	232	390	904

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

CORRECTED NOTIFICATIONS

					Totals			
					Male	Female	1965	1964
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	....	11	6	17	16
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	24
Measles	....	....	....	....	65	48	113	963
Meningococcal Infection	....	....	....	....	—	2	2	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	13	6	19	29
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	1
Dysentery	....	....	....	....	—	2	2	8
Pneumonia	....	....	....	....	2	—	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	—	4	4	—
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	....	—	3	3	2
Encephalitis	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	—
Paratyphoid	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	—
Typhoid	....	....	....	....	—	1	1	—
					98	79	177	1050

Section 2.

General Public Health

PUBLIC CLEANSING UNIT

This Unit was used three times during the year for the disinfection of clothing and bedding from infested households. Additionally ambulance blankets are disinfected from time to time and all the blankets from the Open Air School are treated during each of the three main school holidays.

VERMINOUS CONDITIONS

The facilities provided for the School Health Service can be extended to children of pre-school age, but the necessity for treatment for verminous conditions in this age group is now a rarity.

WATER

Mr. H. C. Postlethwaite, the Engineer and Manager of the Furness Water Board, has kindly supplied the following information :

" The water supply to all parts of the Borough has been satisfactory in quantity.

The following is a summary of bacteriological analyses :

	Poaka Beck		Duddon		Distribution System
	Raw	Filtered	Raw	Treated	
Satisfactory	—	37	—	38	102
Not satisfactory	—	4	—	4	12
(With B. Coli)	—	(1)	—	(1)	(4)
Total	—	41	—	42	114

Chemical analyses of the raw and treated water have been carried out on six occasions. In each case the Analyst reports that the water is suitable for a public supply. Additional examinations have been made in several cases to investigate complaints of taste and smell and where necessary mains have been flushed out or cleaned.

Before treatment the water has plumbo-solvent action, and this is corrected by treatment recommended by the Authority's Consultant Analyst.

No serious contamination of the raw water occurred. Gathering grounds and stream courses are patrolled regularly so that any cases of pollution may be dealt with.

All the dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water. There are no supplies by standpipes.

The fluoride content of water supplied from the River Duddon and from Poaka Beck is nil. In the case of Thorncliffe Road Borehole the fluoride was 0.05 p.p.m. in January, 1963."

The following reports of analytical examinations relate to samples obtained from the various sources.

Sample taken from Thorncliffe Road Borehole

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per Million
Total solids dried at 180° C.	275
Chlorine as chlorides	30
Free ammonia	trace
Albuminoid ammonia	trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	2.0
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80° F.) ....	.025
Total hardness	201
Permanent hardness	27
Temporary hardness	174
Lead and Copper	none
Iron	0.05
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 5 clear and exceedingly pale yellow	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	satisfactory
pH value	7.5
Residual chlorine	none

Sample of treated water from River Duddon supply, taken at Leeds Avenue.

CHEMICAL RESULTS

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	40
Chlorine as chlorides	10
Free ammonia	trace
Albuminoid ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.30
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.20
Total hardness	24
Permanent hardness	18
Temporary hardness	6
Lead and Copper	none
Iron	0.2
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 5, slightly cloudy, exceedingly pale yellow	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH value	7.8
Residual chlorine	None

Sample of treated water from Poaka Beck Supply, taken at Infield Park.**CHEMICAL RESULTS**

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	80
Chlorine as chlorides	16
Free ammonia	0.02
Albuminoid ammonia	0.04
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.40
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.3
Total hardness	46
Permanent hardness	20
Temporary hardness	26
Lead and Copper	none
Iron	trace
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 10, almost clear, exceedingly pale yellow	
Smell and taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH Value	7.5
Residual Chlorine	0.02 parts per million

Sample of mixed water from Town Supply, taken at 102a, Duke Street.**CHEMICAL RESULTS**

	Parts per million
Total solids dried at 180°C.	130
Chlorine as chlorides	19
Free ammonia	0.04
Albuminoid ammonia	0.02
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.7
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours at 80°F.)	0.25
Total hardness	105
Permanent hardness	30
Temporary hardness	75
Lead and Copper	None
Iron	None
Appearance and Colour : Hazen degrees 5, clear, exceedingly pale yellow.	
Smell and Taste	Satisfactory
Microscopical examination of deposit	Satisfactory
pH Value	7.6
Residual Chlorine	None

GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF SEWERAGE IN BARROW

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. J. N. Flitcroft, has kindly contributed the following interesting information regarding sewerage in the Borough.

WEST AVENUE/PARK DRIVE STORM RELIEF SEWER AND HOLDING TANK, CAVENDISH DOCK FEEDER

This new sewer, constructed to relieve flooding in the West Avenue, Park Drive and Greengate Street areas is now completed and in operation.

FREDERICK STREET PUMPING STATION :

Additional screens and pumps to deal with the additional storm water delivered by the new sewer in (1) above, have now been installed and have frequently been brought into operation.

HOLBECK AREA :

Proposals are in hand to develop approximately 180 acres of land at Holbeck for which a new main outfall sewer will be required. The first portion of the sewerage scheme has already been approved in principle by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, estimated cost £50,000. Planning approval is being sought to the development of the land and if this is forthcoming, construction of the sewer will commence.

DALTON SEWER :

Because of shortage of staff, the Council decided to employ Consulting Engineers for the Dalton Sewer Reconstruction Scheme. The Consulting Engineers' Report has been received and considered by Council and is at present with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, estimated Cost £360,000.

HOUSING ESTATE, GRIFFIN SITE :

New main sewers, both surface water and sewage, are required to drain this proposed new housing estate and the preparation of a scheme is in an advanced state.

RIVERS (PREVENTION OF POLLUTION) ACTS AND CLEAN RIVERS (ESTUARIES AND TIDAL WATERS) ACTS :

The Corporation is working in close liaison with the Lancashire River Authority regarding improvement of sewage effluents to streams and tidal waters and the present position is as follows :—

(a) NORTH SCALE SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS :

These are now completed and dealing with effluents from an existing development at North Scale.

(b) PALACE NOOK SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS :

A contract has been let for the construction of a sewage disposal works, estimated cost, £63,750, and it is anticipated that the contractor will commence operations in the course of the next few weeks.

(c) NORTH WALNEY HOUSING ESTATE—SCREENS

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has now approved a scheme for the construction of a Screening Chamber and the provision of Screens on the Main Outfall Sewer at Ferry Hotel. Contracts have been let for the supply of Screens and it is anticipated that the construction of the Chamber itself will commence in the very near future.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

I am grateful to the Chief Constable, Mr. J. Aston, who is also the Chief Inspector of Common Lodging Houses, for the following information:-

" 11 visits were made during 1965 to the registered common lodging house at 74, Crellin Street, which is the only common lodging house registered in this Borough.

During these visits it was noted that lime-washing had been carried out in the Spring and Autumn and the following work requiring attention was brought to the notice of the Keeper :—

- 28.1.65 It was noticed that a pane of glass was broken in the kitchen.
- 28.9.65 It was noticed that the waste pipe was broken.
- 7.12.65 The Keeper was instructed to erect a name board on the wall of the premises.
- 14.12.65 New stairs were being put in and repairs were being carried out to other stairs.
It was noticed that there was a leak in the roof.

All the above defects have now been rectified."

Section 3.

Provision of Health Services for the Area

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

INFANT MORTALITY

33 children died during the year. The figure is corrected by inward and outward transfers to 25 cases, giving a rate of 22.76.

Of the 25 deaths, 17 occurred during the first week of life, resulting in a perinatal mortality rate of 30.49, that is the number of infant deaths under one week added to the stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The remaining 8 deaths occurred between the ages of four weeks and a year.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND MORTALITY RATES

Registered Births			Infant Deaths		Stillbirths		Neonatal Deaths		Perinatal Deaths	
Year	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1956	982	15.04	28	28.51	22	21.91	21	21.40	39	38.84
1957	975	15.03	26	26.66	19	19.11	15	15.38	34	34.20
1958	981	15.16	19	19.36	19	19.00	14	14.27	32	32.00
1959	1021	15.99	15	14.69	28	26.69	9	8.81	33	31.45
1960	1066	16.50	19	17.82	23	21.12	16	15.00	39	35.81
1961	1108	16.69	22	19.85	18	15.98	16	14.44	33	30.19
1962	1176	18.12	27	22.95	12	10.10	19	16.15	30	25.25
1963	1130	17.30	28	24.78	17	14.82	20	17.70	36	31.39
1964	1188	18.22	20	16.83	26	21.42	16	13.47	40	32.95
1965	1098	16.99	25	22.76	17	15.24	17	15.48	34	30.49

The causes of the 25 infant deaths were :—

Congenital malformation	....	....	5
Prematurity	....	....	12
Broncho-pneumonia	....	....	3
Cerebral hæmorrhage	....	....	2
Gastro-enteritis	....	....	1
Meningitis	....	....	1
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage	....	....	1

Of the 17 stillbirths, 1 was delivered at home and 16 in hospital.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death during the year, the cause of death being pulmonary embolism.

LIVE BIRTHS

1,098 live births were notified compared with 1,188 last year.

WELFARE CLINICS

Infant Welfare Clinic Sessions were held at the following places and times :

THE CENTRAL CLINIC, ABBEY ROAD

Monday, Tuesday and Friday, 2-0 p.m. to 4-0 p.m.

THE MOBILE CLINIC

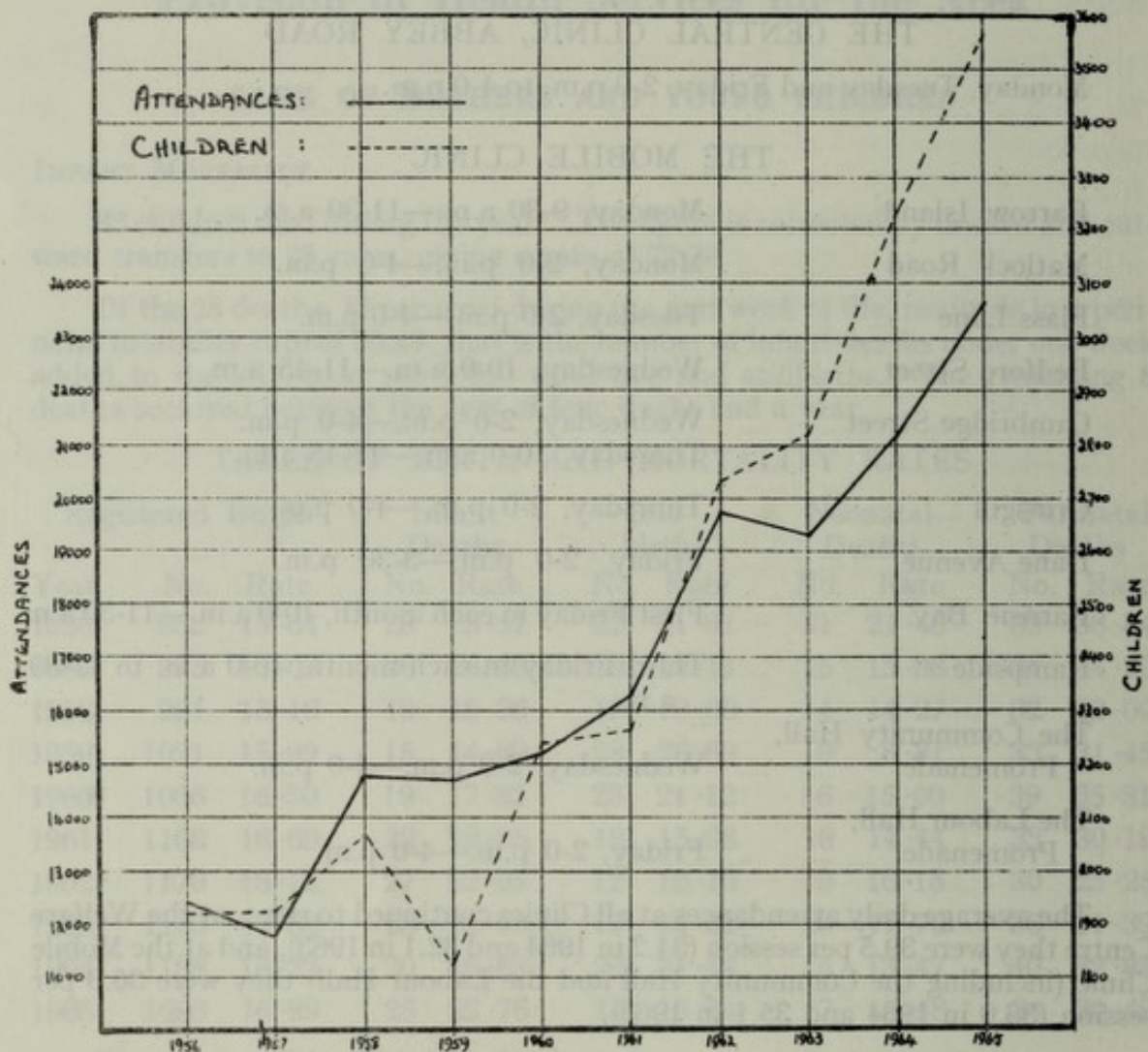
Barrow Island	....	Monday, 9-30 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Matlock Road	....	Monday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Flass Lane	....	Tuesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Bedford Street	....	Wednesday, 10-0 a.m.—11-45 a.m.
Cambridge Street	....	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m. Thursday, 10-0 a.m.—11-45 a.m.
Ormsgill	....	Thursday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
Dane Avenue	....	Friday, 2-0 p.m.—3-30 p.m.
Earnsie Bay	....	First Friday in each month, 10-0 a.m.—11-30 a.m.
Rampside	....	Third Friday in each month, 10-0 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.
The Community Hall, Promenade	....	Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.
The Labour Hall, Promenade	....	Friday, 2-0 p.m.—4-0 p.m.

The average daily attendances at all Clinics continued to rise ; at the Welfare Centre they were 39.5 per session (34.2 in 1964 and 32.1 in 1963), and at the Mobile Clinic (including the Community Hall and the Labour Hall) they were 36.6 per session (36.0 in 1964 and 35.1 in 1963).

The increased number of attendances at Clinics during the past 10 years, shown in the following table, is well illustrated by the accompanying graph.

Year	Number of Children Attending	Number of Attendances
1956	1921	12,445
1957	1925	11,784
1958	2075	14,870
1959	1826	14,757
1960	2241	15,203
1961	2270	16,304
1962	2734	19,810
1963	2817	19,351
1964	3229	21,147
1965	3570	23,632

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING AND ATTENDANCES 1956 - 1965



ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

Sessions are held on Thursday afternoons at the Welfare Centre, and are conducted by Dr. A. Hazelden, Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Midwives' own cases attend on Wednesday afternoons, when relaxation classes are also held.

52 relaxation and mothercraft classes on Wednesday afternoons for ante-natal and post-natal patients were conducted by the midwives, and 31 women made 105 attendances.

The attendances at the ante-natal Clinic during 1965 were 187, against 417 in 1964. The number of women attending was 42 in 1965 ; 84 in 1964. 52 sessions were held.

Additionally, 680 attendances (1,187 in 1964) were made by 220 midwives' cases (339 in 1964) who had booked their own doctors for their confinements.

The reduction in numbers attending this Clinic is due to the policy of encouraging expectant mothers to book their own doctors for home confinements and to arrange for the doctors to provide ante-natal care. One of the domiciliary midwives attends one of the General Practitioner's surgeries to assist with ante-natal sessions.

POST-NATAL CLINIC

Efforts continue to encourage mothers to attend for post-natal care and during the year 6 women made 10 attendances.

PREMATURE INFANTS

During the year 55 premature infants were born alive. 9 were born at home, 7 being retained at home, and these survived. One of the infants transferred to hospital died within 24 hours, and the other one survived. Of 46 born in hospital, 4 died within 24 hours, 1 died before the end of the first week and the remaining 41 survived.

	Died in 24 hours	Died 1 day— 1 month	Survived 1 month	Total
Born at home and retained at home	Nil	Nil	7	7
Born at home and transferred to hospital	1	Nil	1	2
Born in hospital	4	1	41	46
Total	5	1	49	55

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 57 sessions were devoted to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5. 32 expectant and nursing mothers and 276 children under 5 were examined, and 21 mothers and 229 children completed courses of treatment during the year.

The Council has no workshop for producing dentures, and the work is carried out by local mechanics.

The following tables show the work done :

	Examined	Completed Courses of Treatment
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	32	21
Children under 5	276	229

	Scal- ing and Gum treat- ment	Fill- ings	Silver Nit- rate treat- ment	Ex- trac- tions	Gen- eral An- aesth- etics	Dentures Provided	
						Full Upper or Lower	Par- tial Upper or Lower
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	23	37	—	82	9	7	6
Children under 5	27	121	94	321	157	—	—

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

83 children made 185 attendances and 30 prescriptions for spectacles were issued.

Children attended the clinic for the following conditions :—

Errors of refraction	8
Congenital abnormalities	6
Disorders of ocular motility	48
Post-operative squints under observation	8
Nothing abnormal detected	11

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

There were 76 illegitimate births, giving a rate of 69.21 per 1,000 live births.

Ante-natal care is available for unmarried as well as married women and during the year, 7 were cared for in the St. Monica Maternity Home, Kendal.

WELFARE FOODS SCHEME

A Welfare Food Shop managed by the Health Department, is situated in the town centre.

Ministry Welfare Foods are available on sale to expectant and nursing mothers and young children, and to handicapped children.

NATIONAL DRIED MILK	At 2/4d. per tin	As an alternative to liquid milk at the special Welfare price for young children. (Token F.W.i required).
ORANGE JUICE	At 1/6d. per bottle	Obtainable for children up to the age of five years and one month, for expectant mothers and for handicapped children.
COD LIVER OIL	At 1/- per bottle	For children up to the age of five years and one month.
VITAMIN A AND D TABLETS	At 6d. per packet	For expectant mothers and for 30 weeks after their baby is born.

The shop also carries a large and varied stock of proprietary infant foods which are available to any mother whose infant, as shown by the clinic card, regularly attends the Welfare Clinic and has been to one within four weeks.

Expectant and nursing mothers attending the maternity hospital and Local Authority clinics can also purchase proprietary foods on production of a recognised card from the clinic concerned.

TABLE OF WELFARE FOODS SOLD IN THE SHOP

Year	National Dried Milk	Orange Juice	Cod Liver Oil	Vitamin Tablets
1957	21,966	63,425	6,074	2,996
1958	21,352	38,066	3,910	2,984
1959	21,684	40,836	3,886	3,101
1960	16,107	37,631	3,573	2,805
1961	11,496	22,110	2,948	2,091
1962	11,074	13,108	1,633	982
1963	10,349	16,267	1,749	968
1964	8,755	16,594	1,759	999
1965	8,767	16,681	1,571	1,002

The sales of proprietary foods amounted to £9,156 in the year, and of Ministry foods, to £2,390.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

35 children made 50 attendances at the 11 clinics held.

Miss M. Johnson, Physiotherapist, has contributed the following two items.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

There is little to report on my work with children under school age.

The number of children referred for treatment was seventy-eight, slightly lower than the previous year. The children attended regularly for treatment, and results were encouraging. There were fewer cases referred for knock knees as now the modern trend is to let nature take its own course. There was, however, the usual number of flat feet, and pronated heels referred for treatment. The total number of treatments given was 1,153.

CEREBRAL PALSY CLINIC

Two sessions for Physiotherapy treatment are held at the North Lonsdale Hospital for the treatment of Cerebral Palsied children, on Thursday and Friday morning.

There are thirty children receiving treatment, sixteen from Barrow and fourteen from the Lancashire County Council area. Due to insufficient accommodation at the North Lonsdale Hospital, it has been decided to transfer the treatment of these children to High Carley Hospital Annexe. Arrangements are going ahead, and it is hoped that they will be completed early in 1966. The number of treatments given was 276.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC

The local branch of the Family Planning Association has continued to hold Clinics on alternate Wednesday mornings and alternate Wednesday evenings at the Welfare Centre. The branch Medical-Officer-in-Charge and a nurse are in attendance at each session.

The following information has been extracted from the Branch Annual Return, which has been kindly supplied by the Honorary Secretary:—

Number of sessions held	....	....	49
Number of new patients	....	....	193
Number of transfers	....	....	15
Number of check visits	....	....	1033
Number of supply visits	....	....	500
Number of post orders	....	....	193
Total number of patients	....	....	575

The persistence rates during 1965 of old patients was as follows:—

1964 patients	....	....	55%
1963 patients	....	....	29%
1962 patients	....	....	20%

Patients were recommended to the Clinic from the following sources:—

Family doctor	....	....	56
Clinic patient or friend	....	....	99
Local Authority	....	....	2
Hospital Services	....	....	3
Press, radio and television	....	....	25
Other sources	....	....	8

Kind of advice required :—

Pre-maritals	32
Birth control	157
Marital difficulty	4

Age at first visits :—

Under 20	24
20—24	80
25—29	35
30—34	29
35 and over	25

Number of pregnancies at patient's first visit :—

None	55
One	41
Two	48
Three	26
Four	15
Five	4
Six or more	4

Total number of patients using Oral Contraceptives 287

Total number of Cytological Smears taken 304

Miss H. M. White, Superintendent Nursing Officer, has contributed the following commentaries on the Nursing Services.

MIDWIFERY

The Midwifery Service has continued to work satisfactorily during the year.

Home Confinements have decreased but there was an increase in the number of patients discharged from Risedale Maternity Hospital before the 10th day.

At the end of the year, the midwifery bookings were much lower than in the previous years.

The night rota scheme has worked satisfactorily except for a period during which a member of the staff was on sick leave. During this time the staff co-operated very well indeed.

One of the staff attends the ante-natal sessions for her booked cases, at one of the general practices in the town. This has obvious advantages for patient, doctor and midwife.

Ante-natal clinics are held for patients who have not booked their own doctor, but these are decreasing in number, as more women either book a doctor besides a midwife, or are admitted to Risedale Maternity Hospital.

As before, there has been good co-operation with Risedale Maternity Hospital, there being no difficulty either in gaining admission for district patients or obtaining the services of the emergency squad.

During the year Miss Potts retired after 27 years. Her post is now filled by Mrs. G. Robey.

Trichlorethylene analgesia has now completely taken the place of nitrous oxide and is proving very successful.

Oxygen Sparklett Outfits came into use early in the year and whilst, fortunately, they have not often been used, the staff have had more confidence knowing that they are equipped for an emergency.

All but one of the midwives are now car drivers which makes transport of equipment easier.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT

Relaxation and Mothercraft classes have continued during the year and have proved helpful, especially to mothers expecting their first baby.

Group discussion has encouraged mothers to discuss their problems.

Mothers attending the class joined the Mothers' Club for one session during the year, when the film "To Janet a Son" was shown.

For a short time, one of the Midwives conducted Relaxation Classes at Risedale Maternity Hospital, owing to the Sister in Charge of the Clinic being absent from duty.

HEALTH VISITING

With the introduction of the At Risk Register, the Health Visitors are spending much more time following up special cases. Some of these At Risk cases, especially premature infants, have been found to have hearing defects and have been referred to Preston for supervision.

Routine visiting has been continued when possible. As the staff have been depleted by illness for part of the year, selective visiting has often been necessary.

The Premature Babies have been visited by the Health Visitor who attends the Pædiatric Clinic. There has been good liaison with the Pædiatrician and her staff in connection with these children.

Towards the end of the year, one of the Health Visitors, Miss S. B. White, took over duties as the Geriatric Health Visitor. She attends the Geriatric Clinic, and works in close co-operation with the District Nurses, Welfare Officer, Mental Health Officer and Home Help Organiser.

In September, the first Male member of the staff was seconded to Aberdeen for training as a Health Officer. It is proposed that he should take part in the supervision of elderly males in the community as well as his health education duties.

The T.B. Health Visitor is also taking part in the routine visiting of the elderly.

Miss Lindop returned from training and took up duties in July after successfully passing the examination for a Health Visitor.

Welfare Clinic attendances have been good over the year and it has been necessary to open a second clinic in the Walney area.

The Mobile Clinic has needed some adjustment but has continued to serve a very useful purpose.

A Mothers' Club was commenced by the Health Visitors in March and has proved very successful.

TABLE OF VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

To expectant mothers	....	....	....	First visits	....	73
				Total visits	....	200
To children born in 1965	....	....	....	Total children	....	1053
				Total visits	....	3859
To children born in 1964	....	....	....	Total visits	....	3490
To children born in 1960-63	....	....	....	Total visits	....	5574
To elderly persons	....	....	....	Total visits	....	1893

HOME NURSING SERVICE

This service has had a less eventful year with regard to the staff situation.

The complement has been maintained throughout the year.

A five day week was commenced in October and has been appreciated by the staff.

The Male Nurse who joined the staff in 1964 was seconded for Health Officer training and was replaced by a Male Queen's Nurse.

The appointment of a Male Nurse has been found to be extremely helpful to both patients and staff.

Arrangements have been made with the North Lonsdale Hospital for the introduction of a Pre-sterilized Dressings Service.

Disposable equipment such as syringes, gloves, catheters, etc., have come into use during the year. The methods of treatment have, therefore, kept well abreast of the modern trend.

There was an increase of 55 in the number of patients visited, but the number of visits decreased by 1,752. The reductions were for the most part in the number of injections given, thus showing the trend towards oral antibiotics.

More patients were taken on the books for General Care and Attention, thus making the case loads heavier than would appear by the numbers of visits.

Cases referred by :—

General practitioners	....	....	1082
Hospitals	....	....	395
Local Authority Departments			26
Direct applications	....	....	22

The following table shows the types of patients attended :—

	No. of Patients	No. of Visits
Medical	1,205	38,794
Surgical	267	4,965
Tuberculosis	35	2,301
Maternal complications	8	42
Gynæcological	6	142
Others	4	24
Patients in the above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	819	30,505
Children in the above who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	129	1062

An analysis of the type of attention provided is given below :—

Bed baths	....	....	51	4,580
General nursing	....	....	281	16,361
Injections	....	....	342	18,893
Dressings	....	....	231	5,398
Enemata	....	....	223	417
Miscellaneous	....	....	25	649

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

SMALLPOX

The following smallpox vaccinations were carried out; those for the previous year are shown for comparison.

	1965		1964	
	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	21	—	48	—
1 year	421	—	399	—
2—4 years	64	4	90	4
5—14 years	18	7	17	9
15 years and over	53	105	32	58
Totals	577	116	586	71

During 1965, 534 persons were vaccinated and 14 were re-vaccinated under clinic arrangements, and 43 vaccinations and 102 re-vaccinations were carried out by general practitioners.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH, TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS

The Department's immunisation schedule is as follows :

Commencing at 5 months Immunisation against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis.

At 18 months.... Vaccination against smallpox.

At school entry (5 years) Reinforcing doses of Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccines.

During final year at Junior School (11 years) Reinforcing dose of Diphtheria and Tetanus vaccine.

At 12 years B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis.

The staff of the Casualty Department at the North Lonsdale Hospital co-operate in carrying out immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, as necessary, to children who attend there as casualties and come into the hospital tetanus immunisation scheme. Details of completed courses of injections are notified to the Health Department.

The following table shows the immunisations carried out :

	Clinics	At North Lonsdale Hospital	By General Practitioners	Total
Immunised against				
Diphtheria	865	14	160	1039
Reinforcing doses	883	6	47	936
Immunised against				
Whooping Cough	777	2	138	917
Reinforcing doses	98	1	42	141
Immunised against				
Tetanus	1016	116	140	1272
Reinforcing doses	761	2	63	826
Immunised against				
Poliomyelitis	1331	—	136	1467
Reinforcing doses	774	—	67	841

SUMMARY

The following persons were protected against the diseases indicated :

	Born in 1965	Total All ages	Total Boosters (All ages)
Diphtheria	386	1039	936
Whooping Cough	386	917	141
Tetanus	386	1272	826
Poliomyelitis	188	1467	841

57.47% of the population under 5 and 51.23% of those from 5 to 14 years are estimated to have maximum immunity against diphtheria.

The following table shows the estimated immunity state in regard to diphtheria :

	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	Total under 15
1965....	30.18	64.22	51.23	53.60
1964....	36.55	68.93	38.33	47.43
1963....	31.57	68.75	32.51	42.87
1962....	42.32	68.55	33.25	43.46
1961....	24.54	66.31	19.34	31.91
1960....	20.00	60.58	16.94	28.23
1959....	19.50	57.70	17.21	27.48
1958....	20.10	54.61	17.26	26.73
1957....	6.81	51.86	17.43	25.57
1956....	10.67	52.34	17.91	26.01
1955....	8.04	48.85	20.69	27.44
1954....	9.13	50.89	19.85	27.21

It should be borne in mind that only about 50% of the children born in a particular year can be completely immunised by the end of that same year, as immunisation (with triple antigen) is generally completed soon after the age of six months. Thus, although the above table shows the immunity state of children under one year as 30.18%, the percentage actually immunised will be in the region of 60—70%.

By the end of the second year of life it is known how many children born in the previous year (that is, 1964) have completed their courses of immunisation, and the following table gives a clearer picture of the immunity state.

CHILDREN BORN IN 1964

Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
73%	73%	64%
These rates show an increase over the previous year's rates, which were :		
Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Poliomyelitis
66%	66%	62%

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Details of Calls, Mileages, etc., are as follows :

Year	Calls	Mileages
1944	1,926	Not known
1945	2,035	"
1946	2,210	"
1947	2,289	"
1948	—	"
1949	5,049	50,014
1950	8,097	74,495
1951	10,891	73,250
1952	10,900	65,404
1953	9,728	71,526
1954	11,206	78,352
1955	13,552	80,689
1956	14,193	82,059
1957	14,115	81,675
1958	16,694	96,393
1959	16,506	101,011
1960	17,506	101,415
1961	19,409	121,826
1962	20,446	130,892
1963	24,650	133,801
1964	30,625	129,075
1965	34,129	129,605

TYPE OF CALL

AMBULANCES

Removals (out of town)	128
Removals (local)	11,906
Accidents	588
Midwives	181
Maternity	235
Services not required	386
Mental Health	19
Infectious	1
Malicious	1
	<hr/>
	13,445

SITTING CASE CARS

Removals (out of town)	356
Removals (local)	788
Mental Health	91
Midwives	3
Accidents	6
Services not required	49
Transport of children	516
	<hr/>
	1,809

PERSONNEL CARRIERS

Removals (out of town)	13
Removals (local)	9,922
Transport of Children	8,542
Midwives	1
Services not required	378
Accidents	15
Mental Health	2
	<hr/>
	18,873

Total Calls : 34,129. Total Mileage : 129,605.

No calls were passed to other Authorities ; 156 calls involved transport from home address to the Central Railway Station and then by rail to out-of-town Hospitals.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS

Sitting Cases	20,548
Stretcher cases	4,376

RADIO CALLS

Calls transmitted by radio....	651
Estimated mileage saved	318

Details of the fleet are as follows :

Type	Horse Power	No. of Stretchers	Year	Total Mileage
Morris	16	2	1955	104,002
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	113,147
Morris (D)	16	2	1958	100,194
Morris (D)	16	2	1961	77,629
Austin	16	6 seats	1963	62,697
Commer	16	12 seats	1961	55,718
Commer	16	12 seats	1963	34,354
Morris	24	2	1965	6,581

HEALTH OF STAFF

Fifteen members of the Staff were absent from duty due to sickness and injury, for a total of 130 days.

STAFF

The ambulance personnel complement has remained at 23.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE TUBERCULOSIS

The Health Visitor for tuberculosis has paid 2,076 visits to tuberculous households during the year and attended 131 sessions at clinics for outpatients and B.C.G. vaccinations and at schools. 184 new contacts were interviewed and X-rayed, and of this number 3 cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

The arrangements for school children contacts to be tested and, if necessary, vaccinated in schools instead of requiring them to attend at the Chest Clinic has been continued.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Aged	PULMONARY							NON-PULMONARY							Grand Total
	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total	Under 1	1 to 9	10 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and Over	Total	
1956	—	2	21	15	8	5	51	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	55
1957	—	12	14	21	11	6	64	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	66
1958	1	6	4	14	15	4	44	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	45
1959	—	3	8	10	9	2	32	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	35
1960	—	4	3	3	3	5	18	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	20
1961	—	—	4	2	10	2	18	—	—	1	3	1	1	6	24
1962	—	1	1	9	12	6	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	30
1963	—	2	2	8	8	6	26	—	—	—	2	—	2	4	30*
1964	—	2	—	7	17	3	29	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	30*
1965	—	—	2	6	8	3	19	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	24*

*—inclusive of posthumous notifications.

NUMBERS OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

Year	PULMONARY		NON-PULMONARY		Total
	No. of Deaths	Rate	No. of Deaths	Rate	
1956	12	0.199	1	0.015	0.214
1957	13	0.200	1	0.015	0.216
1958	3	0.046	1	0.015	0.062
1959	5	0.077	—	—	0.077
1960	2	0.030	—	—	0.030
1961	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1962	5	0.077	1	0.015	0.092
1963	6	0.092	—	—	0.092
1964	1	0.015	—	—	0.015
1965	7	0.108	1	0.015	0.124
England and Wales					
1965	2288	0.042	274	0.006	0.048

MASS X-RAY SURVEY

A visit was made by No. 5 Mass Miniature Radiography Unit from 5th to 17th September, 1965, and the tables which follow show the distribution of persons examined and of abnormalities detected.

TABLE 1. ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EXAMINED.

TYPE OF EXAMINEE (G.R.O. Coding)	MALES						FEMALES										Total	Grand Total					
	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	Total	Under 14	14 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64			65 and over				
Out-patients and In- patients of Hospi- tals (excluding Men- tal Hospitals) (0)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Army Intakes (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Practitioner Referrals (2)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	5	—	5
School Children (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contacts (4)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Surveys (5)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories/Offices (6)	—	—	372	717	996	944	1395	576	574	80	5627	—	—	260	225	130	185	155	27	10	15	1007	6634
Inmates of Prisons, etc. (6x)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Public Vol- unteers (7)	—	—	53	55	107	190	95	55	24	106	685	—	—	205	93	320	450	350	195	110	146	1869	2554
Ante-natal patients (8)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental and Mental (9) Deficiency Hospi- tals, Patients & Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	—	—	425	772	1103	1134	1490	631	571	186	6312	—	—	465	318	450	635	506	225	121	161	2881	9193

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following tables show the number of persons vaccinated during the year through the Authority's arrangements.

A. CONTACT SCHEME

(i) No. skin tested	....	....	....	120
(ii) No. found Positive	....	....	....	50
(iii) No. found negative	....	....	....	70
(iv) No. vaccinated	....	....	....	*203

*—Includes 122 babies under 6 weeks of age who were not skin tested.

B. SCHOOL CHILDREN SCHEME

(i) No. skin tested	....	....	....	865
(ii) No. found positive	....	....	....	81
(iii) No. found negative	....	....	....	728
(iv) No. vaccinated	....	....	....	728

Additionally 739 newborn babies were given B.C.G. vaccination in Risedale Maternity Hospital under arrangements made by the Hospital Management Committee. The Health Visitors read the results of the vaccination when they visit the babies at home.

CONVALESCENCE

Under an arrangement with the Board of Governors of Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, the Authority assumes financial responsibility for persons referred from general practitioners and the local hospitals for periods of convalescence in the Home, who are unable to pay the normal charges. Cases are normally admitted for two weeks and may be granted additional time if necessary.

The number of cases admitted under these arrangements during the year is as follows :

One week	....	....	....	....	1
Two weeks	....	....	....	....	14
Three weeks	....	....	....	....	2
Four weeks	....	....	....	....	1
					<hr/>
					18
					<hr/>

LOAN EQUIPMENT

A variety of items of equipment for issue on loan to chronic sick and other patients being treated at home is held at the District Nurses' Home. The stock includes wheelchairs, commodes, air-beds, air rings, bed cradles, back rests, bed pans, urinals, rubber sheeting and crutches. During the year articles were loaned out on 623 occasions, and 203 articles were still out on loan at the end of the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education programme in schools has made satisfactory progress as more Head Teachers have become interested. A wide syllabus has been covered and the staff have been well accepted in the schools.

It is hoped that the boys' schools will benefit from sessions conducted by the Male Health Officer when he returns from training.

Leaflets, etc., were distributed in the clinics as usual, and posters have been displayed in prominent places.

HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year 793 persons were provided with help, categorised as follows :

Aged 65 years or over	....	....	722
Chronic sick or tuberculous	....	....	45
Mentally disordered	....	....	2
Maternity	....	....	9
Others	....	....	15

94 persons received help 7 days weekly, a small number of them necessitating twice daily visits.

It was again difficult to maintain an adequate " Night Sitter Service," and the Service was provided for 6 cases during the year.

The Home Help Organiser and the Assistant Organiser made 1838 visits to patients, and a further 1,258 persons were interviewed at the Office.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Service during 1965 :—

Estimated cost of the Service 1965-66	....	....	£41,630
Estimated amount recovered, 1965-66	....	....	£6,400
Number of cases provided with help	....	....	793
Number of part-time Helps employed at year end....	....	....	115
Number in terms of full-time equivalent	....	....	69
Weekly average hours worked by each Help	....	....	25.3

CHIROPODY

The Authority was fortunate in obtaining the services of two qualified chiropodists, Mr. R. G. Moorman and Mrs. J. Sharp, for two sessions each, weekly, and the Chiropody Service was re-introduced in October. Mrs. Sharp left in December, and at the end of the year Mr. Moorman was continuing to work two sessions each week.

Mr. Moorman has contributed the following observations :—

" On commencing Chiropodial Sessions on 12th October last, I found that many of the patients presented some very crippling lesions of the feet and had without doubt suffered a deal of discomfort following interruption of the service in Barrow. However, some improvement has taken place in some instances and the maximum degree of comfort has been afforded to the patients attending the Clinic."

The following table shows the work done from 12th October to 31st December, 1965.

Number of clinic sessions	....	....	39
Number of new patients	....	....	130
Total number of attendances	....	....	207

Section 4

Mental Health Services.

As in previous years, the Mental Health Services based at Arndene, Abbey Road, have continued to function in a satisfactory manner. Community Care Visiting has again played a major role in assisting the mentally disordered person. This has resulted in a steady increase in the number of visits made by the Mental Welfare Officers. In this respect the appointment of a third Mental Welfare Officer has proved beneficial in helping to maintain the efficiency of the service. With this additional appointment, a complete coverage for the town for emergency cases has now been arranged, taking into consideration holiday and sickness leave.

The posts created earlier in the year, a Psychiatric Social Worker and Occupational Therapist and Assistant, as anticipated, still remain unfilled.

The liaison between the Mental Welfare Officers of this Authority and the Consultant Psychiatrists attending the Out-Patients Clinics at North Lonsdale Hospital for the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal is still of a high standard.

The number of admissions to hospital of mentally ill patients arranged by the Mental Welfare Officers has increased slightly during the year, but it is worthy of note that this rise is largely shown in patients admitted under informal procedure.

The general Ambulance Service is used for all mental patients in need of conveyance to hospital. On occasions this presents a burden upon the Ambulance Service as the Mental Hospital is a matter of fifty miles distant.

Weekly Case Conferences held at the Lancaster Moor Hospital continue and prove most helpful in maintaining the link between the Psychiatrist, Mental Welfare Officer and patients undergoing hospital treatment.

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer attended a two-day Conference and a two-day Refresher Course in Mental Health and one of the Mental Welfare Officers attended a weekend Conference on the same subject. These short courses and conferences help the Mental Welfare Officers to keep in touch with changing patterns and attitudes in the field of Mental Health.

Miss J. Kearton, who gave two sessions per week of her time to the Mental Health Services, resigned during the year prior to her marriage, and we all wish her a very happy future.

MENTAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH FROM

1.1.65—31.12.65

	Male	Female	Total
Admissions under Section 29—signed by M.W.O.	3	7	10
Admissions under Section 29—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	1	9	10
Admissions under Section 25—signed by M.W.O.	—	3	3
Admissions under Section 25—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	1	4	5
Admissions under Section 26—signed by M.W.O.	—	2	2
Admissions under Section 26—signed by relative (assisted by M.W.O.)	—	—	—

Admissions under Section 60	1	—	1
Admissions to hospital—Section 47 National Assistance Act	—	1	1
Informal admissions arranged by M.W.O.	18	33	51
Cases referred—other action than admission	16	31	47
Cases referred—Community Care	15	22	37
Social History Reports	3	6	9
Special Reports	—	3	3
Discharges from Lancaster Moor Hospital arranged by M.W.O.	6	11	17
Leave periods for patients in Lancaster Moor Hospital arranged by M.W.O.	2	3	5
Return of Escapees by M.W.O.	—	3	3
Attendance Garnett Clinic, Lancaster Moor Hospital—E.E.G.—Arranged by M.W.O.	1	1	2
Discharged from Lancaster Moor Hospital, admitted to Local Authority Welfare Home	1	2	3
Incidental Visits made during 1965			422
Community Care Visits made by M.W.O.'s			877
Journeys to Lancaster by Car			68
Journeys to Winwick by Car			1
Journeys to Lancaster by Ambulance.....			9
Visits to the Office during 1965			74
Community Care Visits made by part-time Social Worker			140

SUBNORMAL AND SEVERELY SUBNORMAL PATIENTS DEALT WITH

1.1.65—31.12.65

	Male	Female	Total
Number of cases under supervision visited	103	60	163
Home Circumstances Reports	8	—	8
Special Progress Reports	1	—	1
Case Notes completed during the year	1	3	4
Special Reports	1	1	2
Subnormal Patients reported during 1965	3	7	10
Severely Subnormal Patients reported during 1965	2	1	3
Subnormal Patients reported in addition to Formal Reports	2	5	7
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—informal	—	2	2
Admissions to Royal Albert Hospital—Short Term Care	6	4	10
Admissions to Brockhall Hospital—Short Term Care	1	—	1
Admissions to Rathbone Hospital, Liverpool—Short Term Care	—	1	1

Admissions to Calderstones Hospital—Short Term Care	—	1	1
Patients in Calderstones Hospital—Discharged	—	1	1
Patients in Tabley Hostel, Cheshire—Discharged	1	—	1
Patients in Brockhall Hospital—Deceased	—	1	1
Severely Subnormal and Subnormal Patients awaiting vacancies to hospital on 31.12.65	7	5	12
Visits to Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Patients during 1965	....	....	663

JOURNEYS BY CAR DURING 1965

Royal Albert Hospital	....	8
Rathbone Hospital	....	2
Brockhall Hospital	....	2

JOURNEYS BY AMBULANCE DURING 1965

Calderstones Hospital	1
-----------------------	------	---

No. of Out-Patient Clinics held at the North Lonsdale Hospital— Dr. Cunningham	3
---	------	---

GEORGE HASTWELL JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The Supervisor, Miss D. Woodhead, reports as follows :—

The children were given a party by the Salvation Army, at the Citadel on 3rd April. This was a special function by the Army's Welfare Section, and was a huge success and much enjoyed.

Parents arranged the Annual Outing when the children went in two coaches to Coniston and Bowness-on-Windermere. Ten children and two staff attended a Sports Day at Blackpool on 29th June, while the younger children were taken to Walney Beach. The children were guests at the Odeon for the film " Mary Poppins."

At Christmas, Roa Island and Richard Brunskill Schools invited the children to attend their School Plays. Parents were invited to Christmas Plays at " Our House."

The Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor have attended Refresher Courses during the year. Staff have also visited Centres in the Lancashire County Area during holiday periods.

There have been regular visits by Nurses from North Lonsdale Hospital. Senior girls from Alfred Barrow Secondary and Our Lady's Schools have visited the Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association meets once each term and on one occasion Mr. Hughes, Senior Mental Welfare Officer, gave a talk on " Hospitalisation."

In September, a Special Minding Unit was opened. There are now four children being cared for.

28 children were in attendance at the Centre. 9,150 half-day attendances were made by the children (4,552 boys, 4,598 girls).

The following tables show the distribution of children, by age, sex and I.Q.

DISTRIBUTION BY AGE

	M.	F.	Total
5	1	—	1
6	4	—	4
7	—	2	2
8	1	1	2
9	1	1	2
10	1	—	1
11	1	—	1
12	1	1	2
13	—	3	3
14	—	2	2
15	—	3	3
16	1	—	1
17	1	—	1
	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 25

SPECIAL CARE MINDING UNIT

5	1	—	1
8	1	—	1
11	1	—	1
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> —	<hr/> 3

DISTRIBUTION BY I.Q.

	M.	F.	Total
No I.Q. assessed	3	1	4
25—30	2	1	3
31—40	5	4	9
41—50	4	4	8
Over 50	—	3	3
	<hr/> 14	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 27

Section 5

Port Health

Address of the Port Medical Officer : TOWN HALL, BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Telephone No. : Barrow 600.

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number inspected		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	78	115,173	Nil	41	Nil
Coastwise	102	64,142	Nil	5	Nil
Total	180	179,315	Nil	46	Nil

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

Passenger Traffic	Number of passengers INWARDS	9
	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	12

Cargo Traffic	PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	Iron Ore, Wood Pulp, Grain, Coal, Machinery, Pig Iron.
	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	Pig Iron, Machinery, Bricks, Ingot Moulds.

PRINCIPAL PORTS from which ships arrive : Almeria, Ayr, Antwerp, Dublin, Glasgow, Harghams, Heysham, Husum, Liverpool, Manchester, Mo-I-Rane, Oxelosund, Preston, Sarpsborg, Skoghall and Workington.

WATER SUPPLY

1. Source of supply for (a) the district : upland surface and deep borehole.
(b) the town's water supply is available at the dock side and is used for shipping.
2. Reports of tests for contamination—Nil.
3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes : Hydrants and hosepipes are protected and stored in a water shed when not in actual use.
4. There are no water boats in use at the Port.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (REGULATION 6)

A list of infected areas is prepared and amended by the Medical Officer of Health from the official list of Infected Areas. A typewritten list of infected areas is prepared from the official list of Infected Areas and is delivered by hand to H.M. Customs and Excise Officers.

2. RADIO MESSAGES

Arrangements have been made with Seaforth Radio Station and the Post Office Telephones to send and receive messages from ships entering the Port.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (REGULATION 14(1)(b))

Telephonic Communications from Shipping Agents.

4. MOORING STATIONS (REGULATIONS 22 TO 30)

Within Docks : An inner mooring station near Buccleuch Bridge within the Ramsden Dock has been established as a mooring station for all unhealthy ships arriving at Barrow. On arrival of an infected ship or a suspected ship, the vessel is taken to the designated mooring station.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR :

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox). Arrangements have been made for seamen suffering from infectious disease to be admitted to Devonshire Road Hospital.
- (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts. The surveillance and follow-up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspectors.
- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles. In cases of necessity the arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships is carried out under the supervision of the Port Health Officers, and cases requiring isolation would be found accommodation at the Devonshire Road Hospital.

SMALLPOX

1. Names of Isolation Hospitals to which smallpox cases are sent from the district :

Elswick Leys Smallpox Hospital, Blackpool.

Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, Bury.

2. Arrangements have been made to remove all such cases by Corporation ambulances to the hospital. Members of the ambulance crews have been vaccinated recently.

3. Names of smallpox consultants available :

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Isolation Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester, 10.

Dr. E. R. Peirce, Port Health Offices, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3.

Professor A. B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden, Liverpool 3.

Dr. C. Metcalfe Brown, Town Hall, Manchester, 2.

4. Public Health Laboratory : Liverpool, Manchester and Preston.

VENEREAL DISEASE

A local centre exists at Devonshire Road Hospital for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease. Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities is supplied by notice to the Master or other responsible officer on a vessel's arrival. The times of the clinic are as follows: Monday, 6-30 p.m.; Wednesday, 10-30 a.m.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

All vessels from foreign ports entering the port are, where necessary, systematically inspected by the Port Health Officers to ascertain the degree of rodent infestation on board.

A macroscopic examination of rats caught is carried out whenever possible by the Medical Officer and Port Health Officers. There were no rats sent for bacteriological examination during the year.

Arrangements have been made, when necessary, for the deratting of ships by means of Hydrogen Cyanide to be carried out by a commercial contractor, Messrs. Hivey Fumigation Co. Ltd., 15, Cheapside, Liverpool.

It has not been found necessary to carry out any rat-proofing of ships during the year.

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Other fumigant					
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	11	11

6 of the above-mentioned Deratting Exemption Certificates were issued following examination of vessels at the Port of Heysham.

INSPECTIONS OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Nature and Number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine inspections and Re-inspections	48	Nil	1 verbal intimation to Master	The nuisance was abated prior to the vessel leaving the port
Total	48	Nil	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 & 1958

The gathering of Cockles and Mussels from Walney Channel is prohibited by an Order made in 1918, and the gathering of Periwinkles is prohibited by an Order made in 1946.

MISCELLANEOUS

There are no special arrangements for the interment of dead persons arriving by sea. The body is first examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued under the provisions of the above-mentioned Order during the year.

FOOD INSPECTION

No foodstuffs arrived at the Port during the year ; therefore no action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, Etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH MARITIME DECLARATIONS OF HEALTH

A blank Maritime Declaration of Health form is handed to the Master of every ship approaching the Port as soon as the Pilot boards. On arrival at the Port, the completed form is inspected by the Customs Officer or Port Health Officer, whoever is first aboard.

BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL

Vessels arriving from infected or suspected ports are always boarded by a Customs Officer and Port Health Officer together. Other vessels are usually boarded by a Customs Officer in the first instance.

RESTRICTIONS ON BOARDING OR LEAVING SHIPS

Instructions have been given to the Harbour Authorities, tradespeople and other persons in the habit of visiting ships at the Port to keep clear until the ship is free from control.

Section 6

Environmental Health

THIS PART OF THE REPORT IS COMPILED BY THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES :

Number of dwellings inspected	1025
Number of inspections and re-inspections made	3226
Number of incidental visits in connection with the above (e.g. interviews with owners, agents and contractors, etc.)	544

RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN :

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED :

After informal action	77
After formal notice under the Public Health Acts :	
(a) by owners	97
(b) by the Council in default of owners	19
After formal notice under the Housing Act by owners	3

In the early part of the year, repair work was completed by the Council, in default of the owner, following a Housing Act Notice in respect of an unfit house capable of repair at reasonable expense, together with two further unfit houses, which were voluntarily acquired by the Council following the service of Housing Act Notices on the owner. All these houses have now been rendered fit for human habitation.

UNFIT HOUSES INCAPABLE OF BEING MADE FIT AT REASONABLE EXPENSE

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
---	---

Closing Orders made in respect of 2 houses prior to 1965 were determined after the properties had been rendered fit for human habitation during the year.

During the year, no Clearance Orders were made by the Council.

The Housing Committee gave further consideration to the Chief Public Health Inspector's recommendation, first made in 1962, that a substantial area in Scott Street, including 40 dwelling houses and several other properties, should be declared a Clearance Area, and, following the consideration of a further comprehensive report regarding a survey of the area together with an adjoining area consisting of 28 dwelling houses, the matter was deferred pending a decision regarding the proposed re-development of the land.

REHOUSING FOLLOWING ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Number of persons rehoused in Corporation dwellings following action under the Housing Acts	2
--	---

THE RENT ACT, 1957

The administration of the provisions of this Act continued, and the following is a summary of the work carried out :—

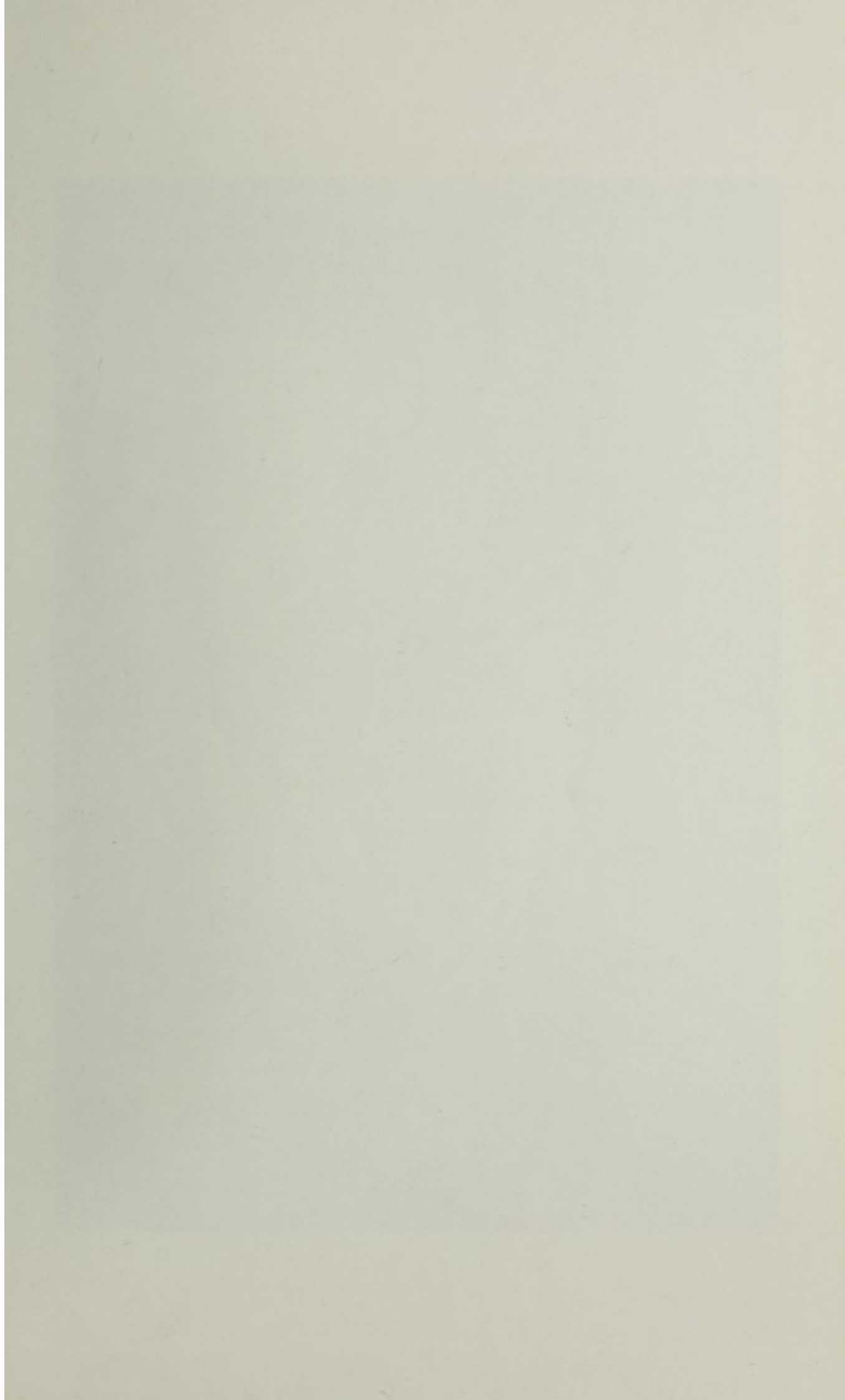
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1
Certificates of Disrepair issued	1
Landlords' Undertakings to remedy the defects listed on Local Authority's Notice to Landlords of Proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair	Nil
Number of such Undertakings accepted by the Local Authority....	Nil
Applications by Landlords to the Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	Nil
Certificates cancelled by the Local Authority	2
Applications by landlord or tenant for Certificates as to Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy....	Nil
Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects which the Landlord has undertaken to remedy	Nil
Number of houses inspected for any purpose connected with the Rent Act	10
Number of such inspections and re-inspections made....	19
Number of visits re above, other than for inspection and re-inspection	8

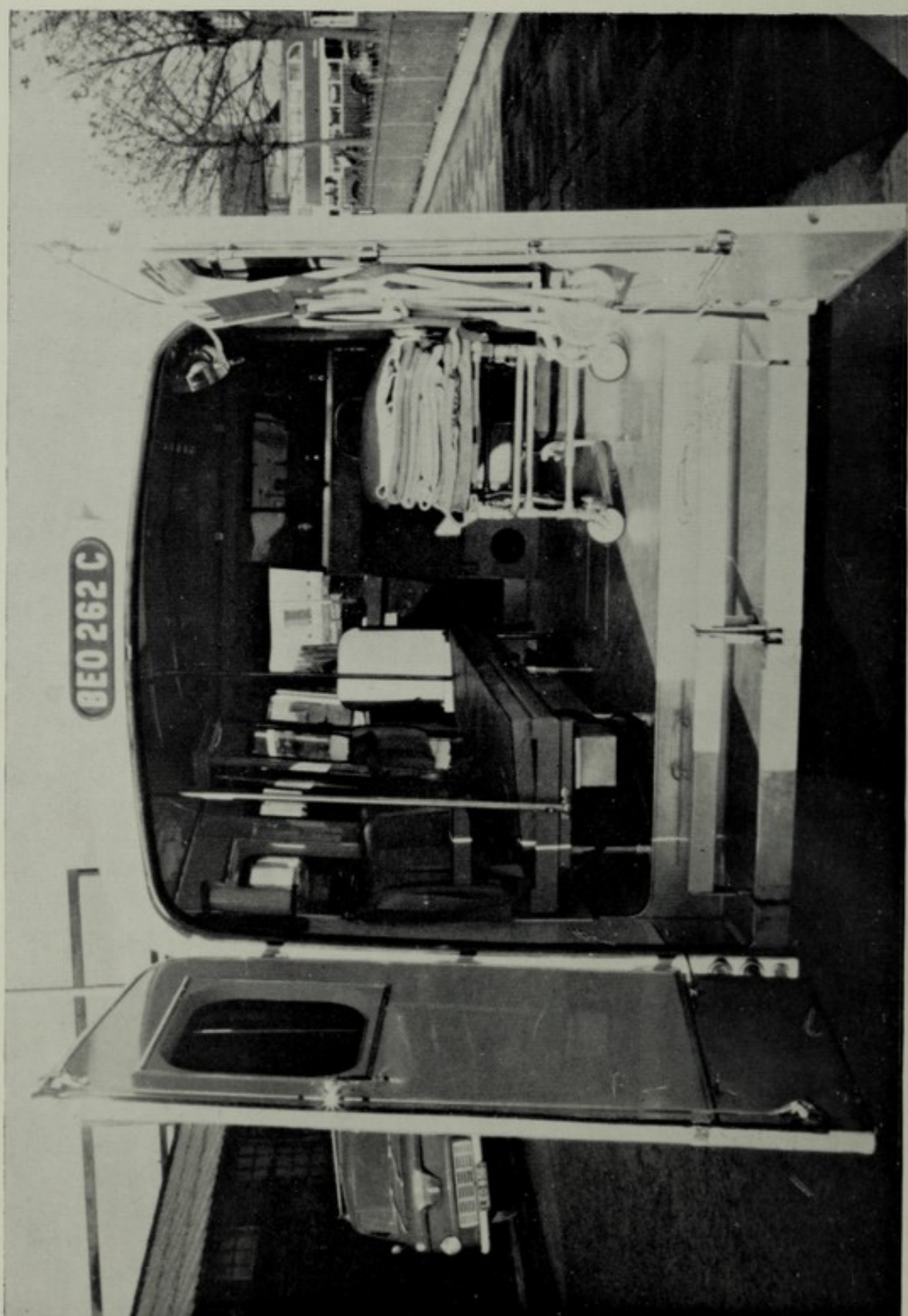
ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

Complaints and reports regarding nuisances and sanitary defects received and investigated	666
Inspections and re-inspections made re investigation and abatement of nuisances and remedying of sanitary defects	3397
Intimation Notices served in connection with Nuisances and sanitary defects	212
Statutory Notices served under the provisions of the Public Health Acts in connection with nuisances and sanitary defects	159
Miscellaneous inspections	576
Interviews with Owners, Agents, Contractors, etc.	570

WATER CLOSETS, FLUSHING APPARATUS, ETC.

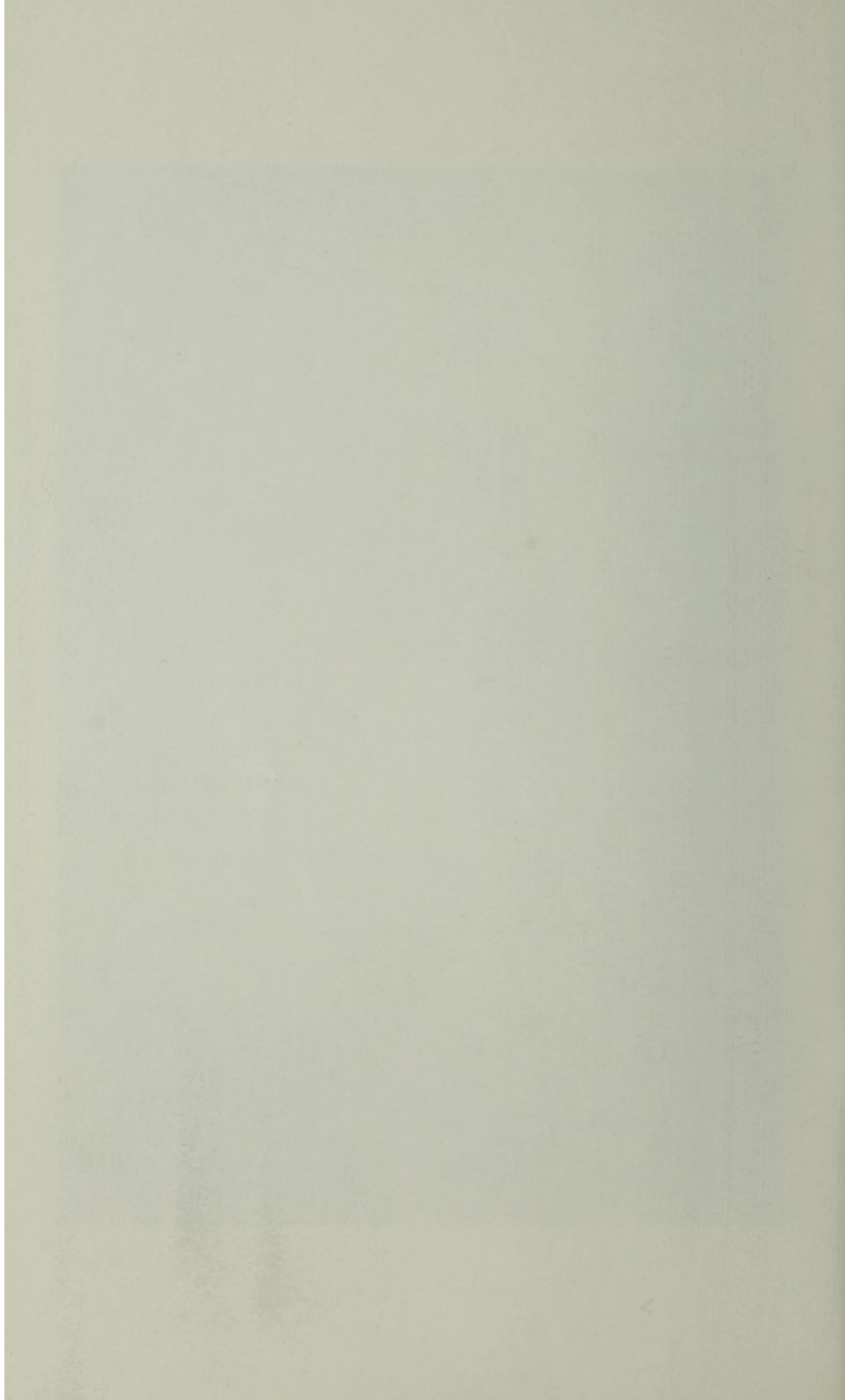
W.C. roofs repaired	10
W.C. doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	26
W.C. floors repaired or renewed	5
Defective W.C. walls repaired or rebuilt	14
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	4
W.C. flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	7
Broken, cracked W.C. pedestal basin renewed	5
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	7
Defective connections between W.C. basins and flushpipes	4
Defective plasterwork of W.C. ceilings repaired or renewed	3
Defective plasterwork of W.C. walls repaired or renewed	10
Rotted wall plates and fascia boards, etc., repaired or renewed	7
Defective water supply reinstated or provided	2







Barrow's latest 3 litre Ambulance with Dunlop "Pneuride" suspension.



EAVESGUTTERS, RAINWATER PIPES, HOPPER HEADS, ETC.

Premises on which eavesgutters were cleared, repaired or renewed	84
Premises on which rainwater pipes were repaired or renewed	46
Defective lead valley gutters repaired or renewed	2
Yard gullies unstopped	11
Broken gullies renewed	3
Gratings provided to gullies	3

DRAINAGE AND YARD PAVING, ETC.

Stopped drains cleared and repaired	21
Defective drains repaired or relaid	28
Defective drain ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	3
No. of yard surfaces repaired or relaid	15
Broken and defective sink waste-pipes repaired or renewed	11
Broken and defective bath waste-pipes repaired or renewed	2
W.C. soil pipes repaired or renewed	1
Cases of cellar flooding remedied	6
No. of inspections and re-inspections and tests in connection with defective drainage, and the repair, alteration and addition to drains	914

YARD WALLS, YARD DOORS, ETC.

Defective yard doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	23
Defective yard walls repaired or renewed	13

GENERAL REPAIRS AND RENEWALS TO DWELLINGHOUSES

Roofs repaired	38
Floors repaired or renewed	42
Dampness in walls remedied	37
Dampness in ceilings remedied	13
Defective plasterwork of walls repaired or renewed	74
Defective plasterwork of ceilings repaired or renewed	30
Defective doors, door frames and jambs repaired or renewed	36
Defective firegrates repaired or renewed	1
Defective firegrate surrounds and hearths repaired or renewed	6
Defective firebacks to ranges repaired or renewed	9
Defective chimney stacks repaired or rebuilt	13
Defective chimney flues repaired or reconstructed	3
Defective chimney pots renewed	2
Defective flashings repaired or renewed	4
Perished brickwork and defective cement rendering to external walls, re-set, repaired or renewed	57
Cases of defective pointing remedied	59
Defective skylights repaired or renewed	3

Defective fanlights repaired or renewed	2
Defective sinks renewed or refixed	11
Defective baths renewed or reglazed	2
Defective wash basins renewed or refixed	7
Defective staircases repaired or reconstructed	10
Broken and dangerous steps repaired or renewed	4
Defective window frames and parting beads repaired or renewed	75
Defective window cills repaired or renewed	44
Defective window sashes repaired or renewed	92
Open jointing and cases of defective window glazing, putty-pointing, etc., remedied	34
Cases of defective pointing to window and door reveals remedied	62
Defective window cords replaced	58
Window catches, door furniture, etc., repaired or renewed	53
Rooms in which skirting boards were provided or repaired	9
Defective weatherboards and threshwoods provided or repaired	12
Defective pipes and taps repaired or renewed	2
No. of coalhouse, outhouse, etc., general repairs	27
Cases of repair or renewal of leaking gas pipes and fittings	3
No. of water storage cisterns repaired or renewed	2
Broken ventilators and ventilation pipes repaired or renewed	1
Cases of artificial lighting provided	12

OTHER MATTERS

Accumulations of offensive refuse removed	9
Filthy, unwholesome or verminous premises cleansed or disinfested	4
Dirty and insanitary areas or buildings cleansed	6
Rooms provided with means of permanent ventilation	1
Ventilated food stores provided	2
Miscellaneous nuisances abated	11

WATER SUPPLY TO OCCUPIED DWELLING HOUSES

Dwelling houses provided with a sufficient supply of water	3
Defective and leaking pipes repaired or renewed	5

DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out in respect of disinfestation for bugs, fleas, beetles, ants, mites, wasps, etc. :—

No. of privately-owned houses treated	19
No. of Corporation houses treated	46
No. of premises treated other than houses and not in Corporation ownership	5
No. of Corporation-owned premises other than houses treated	2

Public Health Inspectors made 385 visits in regard to infestations of vermin and other insect pests and in numerous cases gave owners and occupiers of land and premises advice regarding eradication, prevention of re-infestation and proofing.

CARAVAN SITES

There are two licensed caravan sites within the County Borough, the owner of one being authorised to operate the same during the summer months. This site, being well laid out and well-equipped in addition to being ideally situated at Rampside, is a truly model "holiday" site.

The other site, established some years ago at Earnse Point, Walney, is mainly a residential site. During the year, considerable progress was made in putting into effect a new lay-out plan incorporating improvements to drainage works, roadways, parking areas, and amenities generally. The caravans on this site are gradually being replaced by "chalets."

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

No. of applications dealt with for the inclusion or retention of names in the Authority's list of persons entitled to sell poisons 2

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed to work in office, shop and certain railway premises. The provisions relating to offices and certain types of railway premises are the first of their kind, whilst at the same time the existing protection for shop workers is considerably extended.

All office workers come within the scope of the Act, whether they work in separate office buildings or in offices forming part of other buildings as, for instance, in offices of schools, factories, hospitals, clubs, hotels, etc. Shops also are defined very comprehensively and include wholesale as well as retail trade premises, restaurants, public houses and such places as launderettes and solid fuel storage premises occupied for the purpose of trade or business.

The provisions of the Act in regard to the compulsory registration of premises came into operation on 1st May, 1964, and by the end of 1965, 560 premises had been registered. As it is estimated that such a figure represents only about one-third of the number of premises in Barrow which are subject to registration by the Local Authority, it is obvious that the work connected with registration will have to continue for some considerable time.

The following is an extract taken from the Annual Report submitted to the Ministry of Labour under Section 60 of the Act :—

No. of premises registered during the year	39
Total number of registered premises at end of year	560
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	73
No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	226
Total number of males employed in registered premises	1594
Total number of females employed in registered premises	2353

In addition to the above, the Ministry requested that a separate report on the enforcement of the requirements to provide "suitable and sufficient" lighting under Section 8 of the Act be submitted in respect of the last three months of 1965, together with a special report giving detailed information on lighting standards for the month of November, 1965.

The following is a summary of the above-mentioned reports :—

(a) **Report on Enforcement of Section 8**

(1) **STANDARDS OF LIGHTING**

NATURAL : Found to be generally adequate in both shops and offices, except in storerooms, corridors, washplaces, etc. It has been generally found that in the sales areas of shops, natural lighting, whether adequate or not, is invariably supplemented by artificial illumination.

ARTIFICIAL : As with natural lighting, artificial lighting has been found to be generally fairly satisfactory in the sales areas of shops and in offices, but of a poorer standard in storerooms, corridors, washplaces, etc. In the majority of cases, the sales areas of shops were found to be illuminated to the standard of the I.E.S. code, whereas in offices the majority fell somewhat below this standard. In the majority of cases in storerooms, corridors, etc., the standard of artificial lighting was well below that recommended in the I.E.S. code.

(2) Examples have been found, particularly in shop premises, where lesser used parts of the premises, e.g., storerooms, have had no means of artificial lighting. This applies also to sanitary accommodation when detached from the main premises. Cases have been found in shop premises where illumination of staircases has consisted of indirect light from adjoining parts of the premises.

In the case of common parts of a building in single ownership, several parts of the building being parts to which this Act applies, it was found that no means of artificial lighting was provided by the owner.

(3) Where advice has been sought, the standards for artificial illumination recommended in the I.E.S. code have been used as a basis for the advice given.

(4) No instances of excessive glare have been noticed, regard having been given to the intensity and position of light sources, the decorative finish of reflective surfaces and the observations of employees.

(b) **Special Report on Lighting Standards for the Month of November, 1965**

(1) Number of office premises found where lighting, either natural or artificial, in lumens per square foot, measured at the working place (or working plane) where work is done, was :—

(a) less than 5	4
(b) more than 5 but less than 10	5
(c) more than 10 but less than 15	6
(d) more than 15 but less than 25	8
(e) more than 25	4

(2) Standards of lighting, in lumens per square foot, in the working areas of shops, compared with the standards of lighting in the selling areas, was :—

	Selling Area	Working Area
(a) less than 5	Nil	26
(b) more than 5 but less than 10	4	25
(c) more than 10 but less than 15	6	15
(d) more than 15 but less than 25	11	11
(e) more than 25	11	3

Action taken regarding Contraventions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder

No. of written intimations sent to occupiers of premises registered under the Act in respect of a variety of contraventions of the provisions discovered during inspection	59
--	----

RODENT CONTROL

The Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible for the control of surface infestations and the treatment of sewers and agricultural holdings.

A Rodent Officer and 3 Rodent Operatives carry out this work, which is free of charge at dwellinghouses, but occupiers of business and commercial premises, factories and workplaces are required to pay for the cost of materials and labour. Agricultural holdings are treated on the basis of annual contracts.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK

	Type of Property				Total (5)
	Local Author- ity (1)	Dwell- ing Houses (2)	Agri- cultural (3)	All other (including business premises) (4)	
Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority as a result of (a) notification, (b) survey under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, (c) otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	(a) 19	155	6	40	220
	(b) 34	132	28	36	230
	(c) 30	295	Nil	356	681
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	308	1591	448	588	2935
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats	Major 2	Nil	Nil	2	4
	Minor 7	43	26	11	87
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by mice.	Major Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1
	Minor 15	94	6	22	137
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	18	125	28	32	203
Total treatments carried out, including re-treatments	42	262	128	68	500
No. of " block " control schemes carried out					26
No. of sewer manholes treated					3192
No. of above showing complete takes of bait					Nil
No. of above showing partial takes of bait					17

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION AND HOUSING ACTS

APPLICATIONS FOR ADVANCES, GUARANTEES & IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Requests from the Town Clerk and the Surveyor for information in connection with 177 applications received under the above provisions were dealt with, and for these purposes 134 inspections were carried out.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CINEMAS, THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There were 5 premises in regular use as Cinemas, Theatres and Other Places of Public Entertainment during the year. Inspections and where necessary, re-inspections were carried out at all of these and reports upon the sanitary conditions found were made to the Watch Committee.

The sanitary condition of 2 of the premises was found to be entirely satisfactory, and in the remaining 3 premises, written intimations were sent regarding the following defects and unsatisfactory conditions found to exist therein :—

Broken wash hand basins in the dressing room and the female sanitary accommodation (circle) in 1 theatre.

Broken plaster to the walls of the sanitary accommodation in 2 cinemas and theatres.

Flaking and perished paintwork to the walls of the male sanitary accommodation (rear stalls and circle) and leaking flush pipe to the urinal in the male sanitary accommodation (rear stalls) in 1 cinema.

General dirty condition of the internal paintwork in 1 cinema.

Broken and loose tiles to the lobby floor in 1 theatre.

Badly broken and torn seats, and several areas of worn and holed carpeting in both the stalls and circle in 1 cinema.

A number of worn and missing nosings to the treads of both staircases to the circle in 1 cinema.

No. of inspections and re-inspections carried out 32

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1957

Under this Order the provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 37 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, apply in an area which includes this County Borough.

Since 1957, all dairymen who retail milk in any part of the area must sell milk under special designation, irrespective of whether the premises from which the milk is retailed are inside or outside the area, and any milk which is retailed outside the specified area from those same premises must also be sold under special designation.

It is also obligatory to use a special designation in relation to milk sold to a caterer unless the caterer intends to pasteurise or sterilise the milk and is licensed to do so.

The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, are "Pasteurised," "Sterilised," and "Untreated." No Sterilised Milk is sold within the Borough.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965, provide that as from 1st October, 1965, a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" be prescribed for milk which has been processed by the ultra high temperature method, i.e., heated to not less than 270°F. for not less than one second, and the milk will be required to satisfy a prescribed test.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

PASTEURISED MILK

Number of samples taken	44
Samples satisfactory on Phosphatase Test	44
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	44
Licensed Milk Pasteurisers in the Borough (H.T.S.T.)	2

UNTREATED MILK (Produced within the Borough)

Number of samples taken	28
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	23
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	3
Methylene Blue Test void	2

UNTREATED MILK (Produced outside the Borough)

Number of samples taken	48
Samples satisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	42
Samples unsatisfactory on Methylene Blue Test	3
Methylene Blue Test void	3

Details of the samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test were notified to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Samples submitted for Animal Inoculation Test	76
Samples showing the presence of B. Tuberculosis	Nil.
Samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus	6

Four of the six samples showing the presence of Brucella Abortus were from three producers in the Ulverston area and the Divisional County Medical Officer of Health was notified of the test results.

The remaining two samples were from the same farm within the Borough, and during the course of the year 91 samples were taken from individual cows in this herd. Affected cows have been removed from the herd and taken to an adjoining farm, from whence all milk is sent for pasteurisation.

MILK SAMPLES

Number analysed	116
Number reported to be genuine	96
Number reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard	20
Percentage of samples adulterated or below the legal standard	17.24
Average percentages of fatty and non-fatty solids in total samples analysed :	
Fatty Solids	3.81
Non-Fatty Solids	8.66
Total Solids	12.47

Of the twenty samples which were reported to be adulterated or below the legal standard, sixteen were adjudged, as a result of the Hortvet freezing test, to be genuine milk of abnormal composition. One further sample was adulterated only in that it contained traces of penicillin, presumably as a result of veterinary treatment having been given to cows in milk.

THE ICE-CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT Etc.) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations require that after mixing the ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream, they are to be pasteurised by one or other of three specified methods, or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun. The Regulations make it an offence to sell or offer for sale ice-cream which has not been so treated or which has been allowed to reach a temperature exceeding 20°F. without again being treated. They exempt from pasteurisation or sterilisation certain types of water ices and ice lollies, which are sufficiently acid to make such treatment unnecessary.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prescribed amended standards of composition for ice-cream and "Parev" (Kosher) ice, and introduce separate standards of composition for dairy ice-cream and milk ice. Alternative standards are prescribed for certain descriptions of ice-cream containing fruit, fruit pulp or fruit puree.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE-CREAM

During the year, 25 samples of Ice-Cream were obtained from various premises and sales vehicles and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Results were as follows : Grade 1, 22 ; Grade 2, 1 ; Grade 3, 0 ; Grade 4, 2.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CREAM AND OTHER FOODS

During the year, 15 samples of cream were taken from various confectioners' premises and submitted to the Methylene Blue Test.

Results were as follows : Grade 1, 11 ; Grade 2, 1 ; Grade 3, 2 ; Grade 4, 1.

In addition, 8 samples of cream cakes were taken and submitted for general bacteriological examination. The results showed that 6 were satisfactory, with no organisms of significance isolated, whilst 2 were unsatisfactory in that *E. Coli* Type 1 organisms were isolated. The two unsatisfactory samples were both from the same premises, but, following advice on methods of handling and preparation, further samples from the same source proved satisfactory.

Three samples of other foods submitted for examination proved to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

THE LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

These Regulations prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice-cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk or anything connected with the dairy interest, unless the ice-cream contains no fat other than milk fat (apart from fat introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent), but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. The Regulations also impose requirements as to the labelling of pre-packed ice-cream containing fat other than milk fat. The administration of these Regulations was carried out by visits and inspections which showed that the Regulations were being complied with.

FOOD HYGIENE

A Course of six lectures on Food Hygiene with suitable films was conducted under the auspices of the Health Committee by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector for persons engaged in the various food trades. Of the total of 67 persons enrolled, there was an average attendance of 35. It is intended to repeat the Course from time to time.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS

Inspections were carried out in shops, food factories, warehouses, restaurant and hotel kitchens, canteens, ice-cream manufacturers' and dealers' premises, butchers' shops, market halls and cold stores, and of vehicles used for the transport of meat and foodstuffs.

FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Butchers' shops	66
Butchers' permanent stalls in Market	10
Bakehouses	44
Confectioners' Shops	40
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	47
Hotels serving meals	14
Grocers' Shops	151
Wet Fish Shops	18
Fried Fish Shops	33
Ice-Cream Premises :	
(a) Manufacturers	3
(b) Retailers	286
No. of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, during the year	11
Inspections of registered food premises :	
Manufacturers of preserved food	287
Ice-Cream premises	245
Inspections of food premises other than those registered under Section 16	1931

By inspection and informal action, repair and improvement work, with the provision of new equipment, was carried out at 228 food premises.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

404 inspections were carried out under the above-mentioned Act. Although the provisions of the Act and the various Orders made under the Act were found to be generally well complied with, it was necessary to caution a number of traders regarding infringements which appeared to be due, in the main, to ignorance of the provisions rather than deliberate intention to deceive the public.

MEAT INSPECTION

NUMBERS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIRS

Year	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1963	6,587	210	23,768	7,019	37,584
1964	5,683	91	21,846	7,493	35,113
1965	4,812	28	21,349	8,293	34,482
Increase	—	—	—	800	—
Decrease :	871	63	497	—	631

NUMBER OF WHOLE CARCASSES WITH OFFALS CONDEMNED

Year	Beef	Veal	Mutton	Pork	Total
1963	53	22	96	26	197
1964	25	6	69	7	103
1965	21	8	45	7	81
Increase :	—	2	—	—	—
Decrease	4	—	24	—	22

The total weight of meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year was
25 Tons, 18 Cwts. and 24 Lbs.

UN SOUND MEAT, CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	150	150
Other Conditions	7,890	373	1,687	1,127	11,077
	<u>7,890</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>1,687</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>11,227</u>

UN SOUND VISCERA CONDEMNED AT THE ABATTOIRS

Disease	Beef lbs.	Veal lbs.	Mutton lbs.	Pork lbs.	Total lbs.
Tuberculosis	50	—	—	135	185
Other Conditions	34,782	61	12,261	1,124	48,228
	<u>34,832</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>12,261</u>	<u>1,259</u>	<u>48,413</u>

IMPORTED MEAT

Imported Meat condemned at the Abattoirs during the year consisted of :
18 lbs. Pork, 17 lbs. Lamb, 30 lbs. Liver and 7 lbs. Kidneys.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1935-1958

During the year 26 Licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,968	2,844	28	21,349	8,293
Number Inspected	1,968	2,844	28	21,349	8,293
All diseases except TUBER- CULOSIS and CYSTICERCI: Whole carcasses condemned	7	14	8	45	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,409	1,957	—	3,223	223
Percentage of number in- spected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cys- ticercci	71.9	69.2	28.5	15.3	2.7
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	9
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuber- culosis	0.05	—	—	—	0.10
CYSTICERCOSIS: Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	2	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	3	2	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Of 179 samples analysed, 6 were formal milk samples, of which five proved to be genuine and one from a different producer to be slightly low in fat content.

The remaining 173 samples, all informal, were :—

Milk	....	....	....	....	....	110
Ice-Cream	....	....	....	....	....	21
Ice Lollies	....	....	....	....	....	5
Sweets and Chocolate	....	....	....	....	....	2
Bread	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dripping	....	....	....	....	....	2
Flour	....	....	....	....	....	2
Edible Cake Decorations	....	....	....	....	....	2
Ground Almonds	....	....	....	....	....	2
Soft Drinks	....	....	....	....	....	2
Christmas Pudding	....	....	....	....	....	2

and one sample each of Colouring Material, Flavouring Material, Cake Topping, Mincemeat, Vitamin Health Drink, Alcoholic Drink, Sterilised Cream, Honey, Salad Cream, Proprietary Medicine, Fish Paste, Marmalade, Meat Pie, Milk Crumpets, Vinegar, Cough Medicine, Energy Tablets, Meat Paste, Cooked Meat, Dried Vegetables and Tonic Tablets.

Details of items found to be not genuine are as follows :—

MILK

An informal sample of untreated milk was found to be slightly low in solids-not-fat and the Hortvet freezing test indicated the presence of 0.5% extraneous water. This milk was being delivered in bulk to a local coffee bar and bottled on the premises. The milk was not re-sold in bottles, this system being used to provide milk ready for easy service into glasses. It was felt that the presence of extraneous water may have resulted from the inadequate draining of water from bottles and containers on these premises. To avoid any further difficulty arising from this, and also due to a bacteriological sample having shown the presence of *Brucella Abortus* in this supply, the proprietor of the coffee bar changed his source of supply and is now obtaining bottled pasteurised milk. As a check on the producer, five formal samples were taken from his bulk supply to a local dairy and all five samples proved to be genuine.

An informal sample of Untreated (Farm Bottled) Milk produced outside the Borough but sold by a local retailer, was found to be 20% deficient in fat. A formal sample was taken from the same source and was found to be 6.6% deficient in fat. The retailer and producer were informed of these results and a visit was made to the farm concerned. It was found that the dairy herd consisted solely of Friesians, which had recently been put out to pasture, and it was felt that the low fat content was a natural occurrence which would be more pronounced in the morning milk. The producer undertook to try to improve the position by supplemental feeding of his herd.

The retailer from whom the samples had been taken, obtained only morning milk in his supply, so further informal samples were taken from another retailer who obtained both morning and evening milk from this producer. It was found that whilst the fat content of the morning milk remained considerably below that of the evening milk, it was of a satisfactory standard. Further routine samples taken throughout the year showed that this improvement was maintained.

COLOURING MATERIAL

An informal sample of colouring material was found to be not properly labelled, in that the label did not bear the words "Food Colour," and a list of ingredients was not given. Investigation showed that the retailer was bottling this material at his shop premises, breaking down a supply from wholesale containers. He undertook to contact the manufacturers to obtain the necessary details and to then have new labels printed. Later enquiries showed the correct labels to be in use.

ALCOHOLIC DRINK

An informal sample of a bottle of a cocktail type of drink, a new product on the market, showed it to contain 6.4% Proof Spirit. The label bore no indication that the product contained alcohol, whereas to conform with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, the alcohol content should have been declared. The local wholesale distributors were contacted, when it was found that further consignments of this product had been received and that these were correctly labelled. In view of this, no further action was taken.

FLOUR

In the case of an informal sample of plain flour, it was found that the Creta Præparata content was slightly above the permitted limit, but on the Analyst's advice, no action was taken in the matter. A later sample from the same source proved to be satisfactory.

MILK CHOCOLATE

The analysis of an informal sample of milk chocolate showed it to have been made with skimmed milk. However, the general constitution of the chocolate, including the content of milk solids-not-fat, was quite satisfactory. In view of the fact that there is no legislation dealing specifically with this point, other than that relating to false descriptions and as it is understood that discussions are in progress between the trade and the Ministry, no further action was taken in this case.

COUGH MEDICINE

An informal sample of cough medicine, manufactured at a local chemist's shop, proved to contain only approximately half of the quantities stated on the label in respect of three of the constituents. Enquiries showed that the chemist's business had been taken over, just prior to the purchase of the sample, by a larger firm controlling several chemists' shops in the town. A principal of this firm was interviewed regarding this matter and he said that the cough medicine in question had been part of a small stock taken over from the previous business. It was his firm's intention to follow their usual practice on taking over another business, and to submit all proprietary products previously manufactured by that business, to their professional association, for advice regarding formulation and labelling. In the case of this particular product he undertook to have this procedure carried out immediately.

FOREIGN MATTER IN FOODSTUFFS

FOREIGN MATTER IN BREAD

A member of the public complained of some black foreign matter found in the interior of a loaf when slicing it. Two adjoining slices were found to be affected, one of which was sent for examination by the Public Analyst to determine the nature of the contaminating substance, which appeared to be possibly lubricating grease from the bakery plant. This view was confirmed by the Analyst's report,

which showed the contaminating substance to consist of carbon, mineral oil, vegetable oil and iron. An inspection of the bakery concerned revealed possible sources of contamination in the way of an excess of grease at machine bearing grease points.

The circumstances of the case were reported to the Health Committee who resolved that a warning letter be sent to the firm concerned.

A very similar case arose in respect of a loaf of bread manufactured at a bakery outside the Borough, and the co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area concerned was obtained in having an inspection of the bakery carried out. In this case also the Health Committee resolved to send a warning letter to the bakery firm.

FRAGMENT OF WOOD IN ICE CREAM

During the examination of a routine sample of ice-cream taken from a local manufacturer, a small shaving of wood was discovered. An inspection of the ice-cream factory revealed that the most likely source of the shaving was the handle of a scrubbing brush used in cleaning the plant and equipment. The scrubbing brush was immediately renewed by the manufacturer. The matter was reported to the Health Committee, who resolved that no further action be taken.

DARK DEPOSITS IN CORNED BEEF

A local shopkeeper sought advice on the presence of dark deposits found when slicing a portion from the contents of a 6 lb. tin of Corned Beef. An examination of an affected portion of the meat by the Public Analyst showed that the deposits consisted of congealed blood, which, although unsightly, were harmless. The shopkeeper was informed that the remaining corned beef from the tin was fit for sale.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN RESPECT OF FOOD OFFENCES

In two cases the Health Committee resolved to institute proceedings under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in respect of food sold or exposed for sale. Details of the cases are as follows :—

SECTION 2 : SALE OF FOOD NOT OF THE QUALITY DEMANDED BY THE PURCHASER

Following a complaint from a member of the public that the majority of strawberries in a punnet which she had purchased from a local shop were mouldy, discoloured and decomposing, the shop was visited by Public Health Inspectors. The shopkeeper at first maintained that the fruit had been damaged since purchase by the customer, but later said that some unsorted fruit may have been sold in error during his absence from the shop. The remaining stock of strawberries on the premises were examined, a considerable proportion of which was found to be unsound, these being immediately destroyed by the shopkeeper.

In respect of the strawberries which had been sold, the shopkeeper was charged with the sale of food not of the quality demanded by the purchaser. The Magistrates found the case proved and the defendant was fined £2 0s. 0d.

SECTION 8 : SALE OF FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION :

EXPOSURE FOR SALE OF FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

A member of the public complained of the decomposing condition of a dressed chicken which she had obtained from a stall in the Market Hall. She had obtained this chicken as a replacement for a chicken which she had purchased two days previously, about the condition of which she had complained to the stallholder.

On examination, the chicken was found to be stale and decomposing and was considered to be unfit for human consumption. Consequently, the stall was visited by Public Health Inspectors, who interviewed the stallholder and inspected the stock. Amongst chickens on display were four in a similar condition to the one complained of and, as these also were considered to be unfit for human consumption, they were formally seized.

The four chickens which had been seized, together with the chicken which was the source of complaint, were taken before a Justice of the Peace, who, after hearing evidence as to their condition, condemned them as being unfit for human consumption and ordered them to be destroyed.

Both partners in the firm carrying on business at the stall were jointly charged with the sale and exposure for sale of food which was unfit for human consumption. The Magistrates found the charges proved and imposed a fine of £15 0s. 0d., on each of the two counts.

SUMMARY OF FOOD DESTROYED

BY DESCRIPTION :

Tins of fruit	1333
Tins of vegetables	892
Tins of meat	884
Tins of milk pudding	206
Tins of fish	125
Jars of meat paste	94
Tins of soup	92
Tins of milk	74
Tins of fruit juice	27
Tins of cream	14
Tins of sponge pudding	12
Jars of jam	12
Tins of spaghetti	10
Jars of fish paste	8
Crates of cauliflowers	10
Crates of celery	30
Cases of oranges	40
Trays of melons	10
Fish cakes	95
Turkeys	5
Packets of dinner biscuits	8
Other items	31

BY WEIGHT :

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pears		19	2	26
Apples		5	1	12
Assorted joints		4	0	11
Fish		2	3	14
Sausage		2	3	5
Bacon		2	0	6
Sweets			2	21
Grapes			2	14
Oatmeal			2	0
Yoghurt			1	14
Lentils				12
Butter				3
Other items				13
Total	1	19	1	11

All condemned food, including meat from the Public Abattoirs, was incinerated at the Corporation Refuse Destructor.

No. of visits in connection with the examination of foodstuffs....	368
No. of certificates issued in respect of foodstuffs surrendered on being found unfit for human consumption	821

SAMPLING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER FROM PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

During the year, samples of water were taken from the swimming baths at Abbey Road (Indoor) Baths and Walney Open-Air Pool, and submitted for bacteriological examination. Brief details regarding these samples are as follows :

ABBAY ROAD BATHS

No. of samples taken	33
No. regarded as being satisfactory on bacteriological examination	31
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

WALNEY OPEN-AIR POOL

No. of samples taken	6
No. regarded as being satisfactory on bacteriological examination	4
No. regarded as being unsatisfactory on Coliform Test	2

It should be noted that the Walney Open-Air Pool is in use during the summer months only, that the water is pumped into the swimming pool unfiltered from the Irish Sea, and that the means of chlorination provided are anything but ideal, whereas in the case of Abbey Road Baths the water used is taken from the Town's supply and is subjected to a constant filtration and chlorination process.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

Four informal samples of various types of fertiliser were taken and submitted for analysis. The results showed that in three cases the products were satisfactory and complied with their respective guarantees, whilst in the fourth case the active constituent was above the guaranteed figure and outside the permitted limit of variation, to the advantage of the purchaser.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Number of Enquiries of the Local Authority (involving the Department in queries on outstanding Notices, the Rent Act, Slum Clearance and Smoke Control Areas) dealt with during the year : 1,525.

THE CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke observations were carried out where necessary in connection with the routine application and enforcement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958, and improvements effected after discussion and advice to managements and firemen were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

AIR POLLUTION : MEASUREMENT AND RESEARCH

Throughout the year, the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere was continued by the use of the Volumetric Apparatus, and details of such measurements were sent at monthly intervals to the Atmospheric Pollution Laboratory known as Warren Spring Laboratory, of the Ministry of Technology, for collation and inclusion in the national survey.

A member of the staff of the said Laboratory paid a visit to the office and, following a detailed examination of the arrangements in respect of the measuring and recording of smoke and sulphur dioxide, expressed complete satisfaction with the said arrangements.

As was confidently anticipated in comment in the Annual Report for 1964, the scheme prepared to convert a range of five large pulverised coal burning boilers in a large Engineering Works to oil-firing was duly executed most successfully during the year at a cost of many thousands of pounds, thereby completely remedying the long-standing nuisance arising from grit and dust emission from the plant.

The Health Committee demonstrated their appreciation of the firm's action by resolving that the Town Clerk send a suitable letter to the firm. There is no doubt that in this case, patient negotiation with the offending firm achieved better results than might have resulted from legal action.

NOTIFICATION AND PRIOR APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

During the year, notifications in respect of 10 new furnaces were received, along with applications for prior approval of such furnaces under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act. Prior approval was granted in respect of all the 10 furnaces.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

10 visits of inspection were made to premises of pig and poultry keepers under the provisions of the above Order.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued in respect of the keeping of Pet Animal Shops, the premises concerned and the arrangements made to comply with the provisions of the Act being found to be satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND SUSPECTED FOOD POISONING

The Public Health Inspectors made 325 visits in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food infections.

NUISANCE FROM NOISE

During the year, complaints in respect of several noise nuisances were investigated and dealt with. Informal action together with advice given resulted in the abatement of the nuisance in each case. The following are specific examples of cases dealt with :—

Noise emanating from the ventilation plant of a large factory causing nuisance to nearby residents was eliminated by means of the fitting of acoustic baffles to the ventilation extraction outlets.

The sound from an electronic organ in premises used for dancing gave rise to nuisance to residents in the vicinity. Adjustments to the amplification, and the re-positioning of the organ, together with attempts to sound-proof the

windows, did not entirely remedy the nuisance to the satisfaction of the complainants, and in the end the organ was removed from the premises. Thereafter complaints were made of nuisance from the sound of dance bands playing in the same premises, and this was eventually abated by further sound-proofing of the premises, including the treatment of a whole gable wall.

Noise nuisance from a refrigerator compressor situated externally at the rear of a butcher's shop was abated when the said compressor was replaced by a new one which was fixed inside the premises.

Section 7

Other Services

Details are given below of medical examinations carried out by Medical Officers :

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION

Fitness for employment and for acceptance to the superannuation scheme	505
Similar examinations on Furness Water Board Employees, including bacteriological examinations	12
Fitness to undertake training as teachers or for employment as teachers	51
Fitness to take up teaching appointment (Established Teachers)	31
Reports on employees whose sickness absences totalled or exceeded four weeks per year	28
Examination of sick employees recommended for premature retirement	6
	<hr/> 633 <hr/>

14 male and 12 female employees were found to be unfit for acceptance to the superannuation scheme, but fit for the duties of the post. Five male, and five female employees were unfit for employment.

The Medical Officers also carried out 54 examinations of children living with foster parents under arrangements made by the Authority, and 32 visits were paid to Dunlop House Children's Home and Family Group Homes.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

This Committee has continued to function well and is of great value in bringing together all concerned with the welfare of families, who can help in preventing the break-up of homes and in dealing with "problem" families. Under the Chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, the membership covers the whole range of social services, and the useful liaison established is extended to all those who have direct dealings with the cases reviewed. Mr. E. Royle, Child Care Officer, is the Secretary of the Committee.

During the year 4 meetings were held. Attendances have been made by representatives as follows :—

Housing Department.
Furness Association for Social and Moral Welfare.
National Assistance Board.
Probation Service.
Group Almoner.
W.V.S.
Education Department.
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
Children's Department.
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.
Ministry of Labour.
Welfare Department.
Health Department.

VENEREAL DISEASE

I am obliged to Dr. J. F. Mackay for the following figures :—

NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN YEAR

	Syphilis		Gonorrhœa		Other Conditions		Totals	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Barrow-in-Furness	1	5	6	5	56	49	63	59
Lancashire	2	2	3	2	20	27	25	31
All Others	—	—	4	1	10	6	14	7

APPENDIX

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CIRCULAR 2/53 (Paragraph 4) AND 1/54 (Paragraph 5)

26 Forms B.D.8 were received, 4 of these being for cases whose registration as blind, or partially sighted, was not considered appropriate. No cases of retrolental fibroplasia in premature infants, and no cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified.

FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY BLIND PERSONS

1st January to 31st December, 1965

	CAUSE OF DISABILITY		
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Others
(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :			
(a) No treatment	8	—	5
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	4	—	5
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	—	5

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	15	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	243	310	2	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	5	3	Nil	Nil
Total	272	328	2	Nil

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	12	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage to floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18	18	Nil	2	Nil

PART VIII OF THE ACT OUTWORK

Nature of Work		Section 133			Section 134		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	Making, etc.,	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Cleaning and Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Others	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.....	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



County Borough of Barrow-in-Furness

Annual Report

of the

Principal School Medical Officer

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1965

PART VIII OF THE ACT



CONTENTS

Preface.

Members of Education Committee.

General Information.

Medical Inspection.

Arrangements for Treatment.

Cleanliness of School Children.

Infectious Diseases.

Handicapped Pupils.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Miscellaneous.

D. J. ROBERTS

M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

1962

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1965

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year, Dr. Gardner returned from his D.P.H. Course, having successfully obtained his Diploma. Dr. W. Slater, who came to us on a temporary basis, took up a further appointment with another Authority, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking Dr. Slater for all the work he did during the time that he was with the Department.

The general health of the school children of Barrow is satisfactory, and there has been a marked reduction in the number of defects found to require treatment at periodic medical inspections.

Considerable progress has been made during the year, towards a considerable improvement to an already good Dental Service. A student Dental Hygienist was sent for training to Guy's Hospital, and the post of Dental Auxiliary was also added to the establishment, and has since been filled.

An X-Ray machine and the ancillary equipment were delivered during the year, and are now in use. Plans have been drawn up and are at present with the Ministry, for a considerable extension to the Dental Clinic. This will make provision for two more surgeries, a Dental Health education room, waiting room, office and stores.

I very much doubt, however, if we shall ever really overcome the problem of dental caries without the fluoridation of our water supplies, and without a considerable alteration in our diet. I am glad to say that this Authority approved fluoridation of the water supply as far back as 1963, and has since reaffirmed this decision. I hope, too, that our Dental Hygienist, as the result of Dental Health Education, will help towards the introduction of better dietary habits.

Health Education in the schools has again made steady progress, and most of the Girls' Secondary Schools are receiving lectures in this subject. At the present time, very little Health Education has been arranged for the boys, but I hope that this position will alter with the return of one of our male District Nurses who is at present undergoing Health Officer training at Aberdeen.

A little experiment in the use of hot air hand driers and paper towels was started during the year, with the object of eventually replacing roller towels by a combination of these methods. The communal roller towel is most unhygienic, and should be abolished.

The Enuresis Clinic has had another successful year. The introduction of the enuresis alarm has been a tremendous boon to parents of children afflicted with bed wetting, not to mention the considerable relief of anxiety to these children when the condition is cleared up.

Before closing my report, I ought to bring to notice the retirement of Miss N. McFarlane, who had worked with the School Health Department for thirty-three and a half years. Such length of service is indeed highly commendable, and in these modern times, more than a little bit unusual.

Lastly, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Committee for their kind consideration and help, and the members of the staff for their support and loyalty.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. ROBERTS,

Principal School Medical Officer.

Health Department,
Town Hall,
Barrow-in-Furness.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman F. J. Longstaffe, J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman G. D. Hastwell, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman Mrs. M. T. Freel.

Alderman T. A. Tyson, J.P.

Alderman Mrs. P. Winn.

Councillor W. L. Allen.

Councillor G. R. Atkinson, J.P.

Councillor G. E. Connell.

Councillor P. E. Dowling.

Councillor G. E. Hartshorn.

Councillor J. L. Jackson.

Councillor J. E. W. Lehrle.

Councillor E. Marston.

Councillor J. T. Murray.

Councillor E. Trescatheric.

Councillor C. W. Ward.

Right Rev. Mgr. Canon J. McKenna, M.B.E.

Rev. A. R. Fountain.

Rev. G. Angus Rudd.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at the end of the year : 10,813

		No. of Schools	Average No. of children attending
Primary Schools	County	20	4683
	Voluntary	7	1359
Secondary Schools	County	8	2660
(including one Technical School)	Voluntary	2	697
Grammar Schools	.....	2	1097
Nursery School	.....	1	105
Roa Island Special School for Delicate and Physically Handicapped Children....	.....	1	63
Richard Brunskill Special School for E.S.N. Pupils ....	.....	1	83
Independent School (Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory) (where the facilities afforded by the School Health Service are extended) ....	.....	1	156

SCHOOL CLINICS

Minor Ailments Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon.
Special Inspection Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon as required
Ophthalmic Clinic	Arndene, Abbey Road	Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon and Saturday morning.
Dental Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Monday to Friday morning and afternoon. Monday, Wednesday and Thurs- day evening.
Orthopaedic Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road	Approximately every month Tuesday morning.
Physiotherapy Clinic	Central Clinic, Abbey Road.	Monday, Thursday and Friday afternoon. Monday and Wednesday morning.
Remedial Exercises Clinic	North Lonsdale Hospital	Wednesday afternoon
Cerebral Palsy Clinic*	North Lonsdale Hospital	Thursday morning and Fri- day morning.

* Conducted by the Consultant Pædiatrician, Dr. M. B. Morris, under arrangements made by the Barrow and Furness Hospital Management Committee, and with the participation of the Local Authority's Physiotherapist.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A programme of routine medical inspections was carried out during the year on the same lines as in 1964.

Three inspections were carried out during the school life of each child, one in the second term after entry to school, one during the last year at the primary school and one in the penultimate term of the last year of attendance at a secondary school. Routine medical inspections were also carried out each term at the Bram Longstaffe Nursery School and all Infant Schools. In addition school nurses tested the vision of all eight year old children, making a total of four routine examinations during a child's school life.

Roa Island Special School was visited every two weeks during 1965.

In most cases children whom medical staff wished to review, were seen at school.

Special examinations, whenever defects found at routine examinations were felt to require review at an earlier date than the next routine inspection, continued to be carried out at the Authority's clinic.

PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Number of children examined :—

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected
1961 and later	154
1960	653
1959	392
1958	29
1957	28
1956	28
1955	263
1954	378
1953	144
1952	27
1951	388
1950 and earlier	618
Total	3102

OTHER EXAMINATIONS

Special examinations	117
Re-inspections	592
Total	709

Physical condition of children examined :—

	No.	% of total
Satisfactory	3093	99.71
Unsatisfactory	9	0.29

RESULT OF INSPECTIONS

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

The number of defects requiring treatment found at periodic examinations was 267 compared with 674 in 1964.

Defect or disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS					
	Entrants		Leavers		Total including all other age groups inspected	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	6	30	29	33	59	80
Eyes (a) Vision	18	67	22	153	66	355
(b) Squint	5	17	2	19	7	58
(c) Other	4	5	—	15	6	38
Ears (a) Hearing	2	34	3	22	6	74
(b) Otitis Media	1	10	2	3	4	17
(c) Other	—	3	1	4	3	9
Nose and Throat	10	200	4	34	17	308
Speech	2	17	—	7	3	36
Lymphatic Glands	—	36	—	7	—	46
Heart	—	18	—	18	—	47
Lungs	2	38	—	8	3	69
Developmental						
(a) Hernia	—	13	—	4	—	20
(b) Other	—	56	2	30	14	142
Orthopaedic						
(a) Posture	1	6	3	10	10	19
(b) Feet	16	38	4	9	34	63
(c) Other	5	39	3	30	15	105
Nervous System						
(a) Epilepsy	1	2	—	5	2	10
(b) Other	—	3	—	5	2	11
Psychological						
(a) Development	—	10	—	2	1	18
(b) Stability	—	14	—	9	—	27
Abdomen	5	5	2	8	9	25
Other	4	20	—	2	6	28
Totals	82	681	77	437	267	1605

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of defects found at special inspections.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation
Skin	7	—
Eyes :		
(a) Vision	63	35
(b) Squint	2	—
(c) Other	—	—
Ears :		
(a) Hearing	13	13
(b) Otitis Media	—	—
(c) Other	3	—
Nose and Throat	8	8
Speech....	—	2
Lymphatic Glands	—	2
Heart	—	1
Lungs	3	1
Developmental :		
(a) Hernia	—	—
(b) Other	1	4
Orthopædic :		
(a) Posture	1	—
(b) Feet	10	1
(c) Other	4	1
Nervous System :		
(a) Epilepsy	—	1
(b) Other	—	2
Psychological :		
(a) Development	—	2
(b) Stability	—	—
Abdomen	—	1
Other	—	1
Totals	115	75

The School Medical Officers carried out Audiometric examinations at the School Clinic, Arndene, and Routine Medical Inspections at Schools. Of 83 school children suspected of having defective hearing, 17 of these were considered to require treatment and were referred to their family doctors.

SUMMARY OF PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups inspected (By Year of Birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in previous table	Total individual Pupils
1961 and later	—	11	11
1960	13	36	48
1959	5	15	19
1958	2	3	4
1957	1	2	3
1956	1	1	2
1955	9	28	37
1954	8	32	38
1953	3	12	14
1952	2	2	4
1951	6	18	24
1950 and earlier	16	35	50
TOTALS	66	195	254

VISITS TO THE HOMES OF CHILDREN BY SCHOOL NURSES

The number of home visits paid by school nurses was 602 as compared with 513 in 1964. These figures do not give a true picture of the liaison with the home; the majority of the school nurses are also employed as health visitors and on their regular visits to young children in the family they are able to enquire about the children at school. Such enquiries are not included in the above figure.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC

During the year 323 children made 3,140 attendances; of these, 307 children made 3,120 attendances for the treatment of plantar warts (See Graph).

The various out-patient clinics of the North Lonsdale Hospital were also available to school children, and during the year 2,017 children made 4,587 attendances.

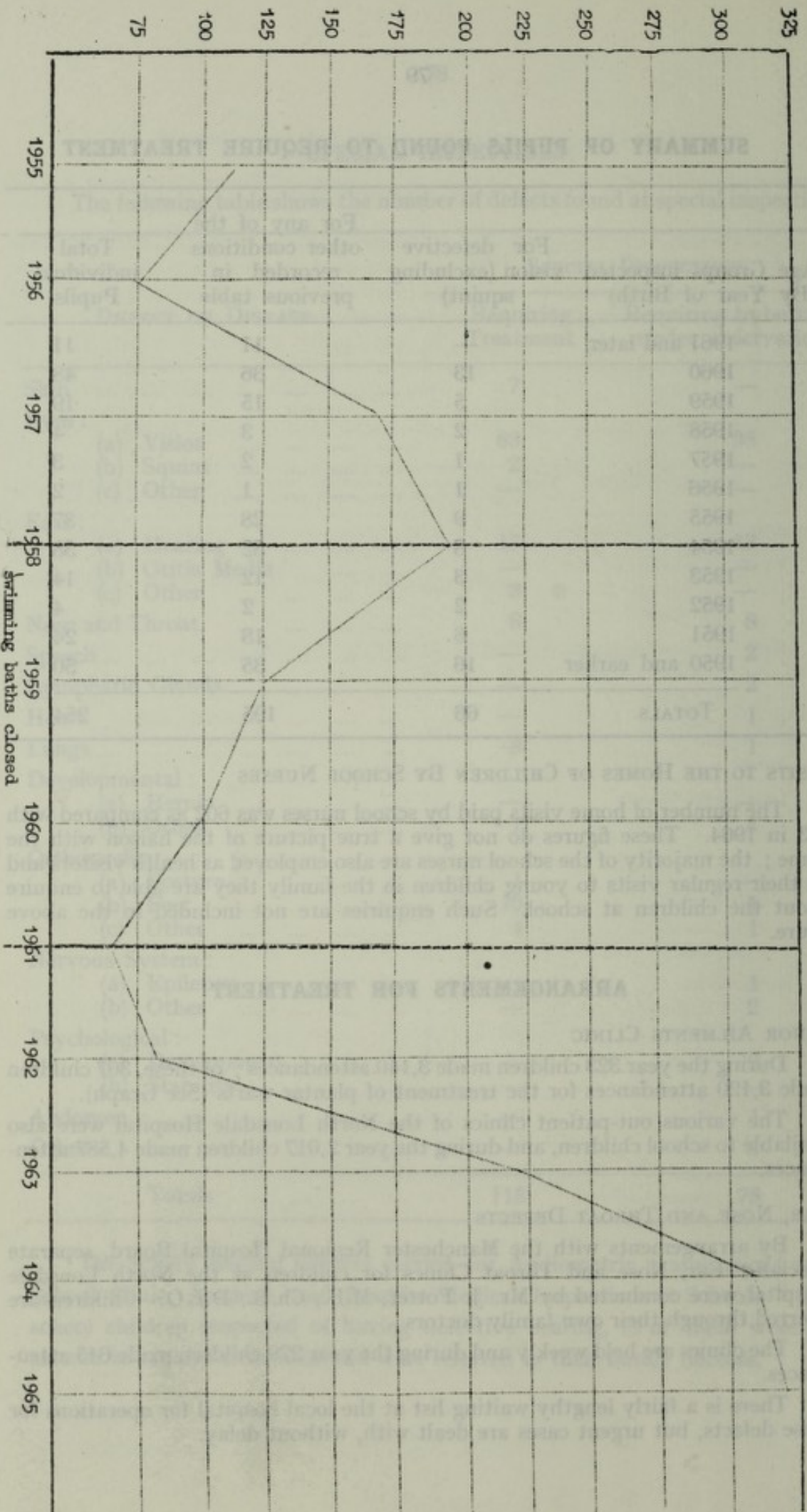
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS

By arrangements with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, separate Specialist Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics for children at the North Lonsdale Hospital were conducted by Mr. J. Potter, M.B., Ch.B., D.L.O. Children are referred through their own family doctors.

The clinics are held weekly and during the year 229 children made 645 attendances.

There is a fairly lengthy waiting list at the local hospital for operations for these defects, but urgent cases are dealt with, without delay.

INCIDENCE OF NEW CASES OF VERRUOE



OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Arrangements for the examination of children with defective vision and minor eye conditions were the same in substance as in previous years.

The routine work performed in the clinic comprised the examination, diagnosis and treatment of various ocular conditions in children referred by the school medical officers, and, in a few instances, by their family doctors. Glasses were prescribed to correct refractive errors. Children who required medical treatment for minor affections of the eye received the appropriate therapy at the clinic. Where hospitalisation or surgery was indicated, the child was referred to the North Lonsdale Hospital.

846 school children made 1132 attendances at the clinic ; 622 children had their eyes tested, and 519 prescriptions for glasses were issued.

Errors of Refraction	560
Congenital Abnormalities	16
Disorders of Ocular Motility	146
Post-Operative Squints still under observation	67
Nothing Abnormal Discovered	33
Ocular Disease	6
Trauma	—
Discharged	18

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC

Mr. R. Harrison, Orthopædic Consultant Surgeon to the Barrow and Furness Group of hospitals, attends the clinic at monthly intervals and sees children with orthopædic defects ascertained at routine medical inspection or referred by the family doctor.

Treatment between clinics is carried out by Miss Johnson, the Authority's Physiotherapist. Hospital treatment is provided at the North Lonsdale Hospital in the case of short stay cases, whilst conditions requiring longer terms of hospitalisation are admitted to the Ethel Hedley Hospital.

The Orthopædic Clinic was held on 11 occasions and 67 school children made 109 attendances. The average attendances of school children and pre-school children was 11.

In addition to physiotherapy treatment, 78 surgical appliances were fitted.

PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REMEDIAL EXERCISES CLINIC

The following table shows the treatment given :—

	Number of Children	Number of Attendances
U.V.R. Therapy	—	—
Remedial Exercises	84	1404
Strappings	4	192
Others	9	190
Surgical Appliances	10	78

Miss M. Johnson, the Physiotherapist, reports as follows :—

"The number of school children treated in 1965 showed a slight increase on the previous year. Ninety-four cases were referred, many of which came from the Senior Schools. There were better attendances for treatment and most of the children completed their courses. The total number of treatments given was 1,864.

There was a marked drop in the number of children referred to the orthopaedic clinic. This was partly due to the fact that most of the post-operative cases were seen at the North Lonsdale Hospital.

I still attended for two sessions weekly at Roa Island Special School on Tuesdays. Twenty children were on treatment at the year end, an increase of four on last year.

9 Cerebral Palsy

2 Spina Bifida

9 Various chest complaints

The total number of treatments during the year was 530."

HOSPITAL TREATMENT

No change has taken place in the procedure for referring school children for Specialist opinion, investigation or treatment through the child's own family doctor. Advice of hospital admissions and discharges, together with copies of all reports by hospital specialists to family doctors are forwarded for the information of the school medical officers.

CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the school nurses made 23,204 routine cleanliness inspections and 517 re-inspections of school children. 277 children were found to be unclean.

Cleansing notices (Section 54(2) Education Act, 1944) were issued in respect of 46 individual pupils.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULT OF CLEANLINESS (HEAD)
INSPECTIONS IN SCHOOLS

SCHOOL	Average No. of Pupils	No. of examin- ations	No. of re-exam- inations	No. unclean	Percentage unclean	
					1965	1964
Abbotsmead County Junior	347	972	13	18	5.2	2.7
Abbotsmead County Infants	294	508	103	5	1.7	9.1
Alfred Barrow Boys' Secondary	361	—	—	—	—	—
Alfred Barrow Girls' Secondary	335	602	9	16	4.8	6.2
Barrow Island County Junior	169	340	—	2	1.2	0.6
Barrow Island County Infants	159	531	—	7	4.4	1.8
Bram Longstaffe Nursery	105	233	—	—	—	1.0
County Grammar School for Boys	571	—	—	—	—	—
County Grammar School for Girls	526	1062	3	3	0.6	0.7
Greengate County Junior Boys	229	575	7	6	2.6	3.2
Greengate County Junior Girls	211	692	22	7	3.3	9.8
Greengate County Infants	198	615	7	10	5.1	4.9
Holker County Secondary for Boys	367	674	5	11	3.0	2.1
Ormsgill County Junior	284	821	40	17	6.0	6.8
Ormsgill County Infants	220	852	71	7	3.2	4.7
Our Lady's R.C. Preparatory	156	401	—	2	1.3	—
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	172	515	2	2	1.2	0.6
Ramsden County Infants	156	457	43	11	7.1	4.7
Richard Brunskill Special (E.S.N.)	83	151	—	5	6.0	14.1
Risedale County Secondary	372	—	—	—	—	1.7
Roa Island Special	63	195	8	4	6.3	4.2
Roose County Primary	175	339	—	—	—	0.6
Sacred Heart R.C. Primary	295	810	6	5	1.7	4.1
South Newbarns County Junior	319	980	6	8	2.5	1.6
South Newbarns County Infants	220	757	9	7	3.2	4.2
South Walney County Junior	270	538	—	1	0.4	0.4
South Walney County Infants	201	390	—	—	—	0.5
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	525	1558	25	20	3.8	8.1
St. Columba's R.C. Primary	238	763	9	14	5.9	1.3
St. George's C. of E. Primary	92	378	44	10	10.9	16.9
St. James's C. of E. Junior	212	393	8	3	1.4	3.0
St. James's County Infants'	185	558	6	14	7.6	5.3
St. Mary's R.C. Junior	228	606	11	6	2.6	16.5
St. Mary's R.C. Infants'	135	423	3	5	3.7	16.7
St. Paul's C. of E. Junior	159	320	—	1	0.6	0.6
County Technical for Boys	320	—	—	—	—	—
Vickerstown County Primary	209	602	1	6	2.9	5.1
Victoria County Secondary	320	1016	21	15	4.7	2.7
Victoria County Junior	277	568	21	11	4.0	1.1
Victoria County Infants'	277	592	—	—	—	2.9
Walney County Secondary	355	335	—	—	—	0.5
West Shore County Secondary	230	220	—	4	1.7	1.2
North Walney County Primary	283	862	14	14	4.9	3.6
	10903	23204	517	277	2.5	3.5

ENURETIC CLINIC

Dr. A. Hazelden, who conducts the Enuretic Clinic, has contributed the following information :—

“ Throughout 1965, the clinic continued to hold regular sessions to help children with the problem of nocturnal enuresis.

36 children attended, most of whom had been examined at routine medical inspection by the School Medical Officers, although one or two had been referred from General Practitioners or were seen at the parent's request. The ages of those attending ranged between 4—14 years.

25 children were treated with the pad and bell apparatus, and fifteen of these were cured, while the remaining ten were still receiving treatment at the end of the year.

Although the remaining 11 children were not at the time considered suitable for this method of treatment, all had been examined and received advice, and some were still attending for periodic review of the condition.

There were 11 bell sets available for use during the year.”

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Medical Officer of Health is notified of infectious diseases occurring in school children ; when necessary these are investigated by the School Nurses. Children are normally excluded from school for the period recommended by the Department of Education and Science.

The following table gives particulars of cases of notifiable disease occurring in school children during 1965 :—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	16
Measles	....	....	....	55
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	2
T.B. Knee	....	....	....	1

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Special immunisation and vaccination sessions were arranged for school children at the Welfare Centre, School Clinic and the Community Hall. These were in addition to the ordinary immunisation sessions at the Welfare Centre.

The following table shows the number of children immunised and vaccinated during the year.

	SCHOOL Local Authority Clinics	CHILDREN North Lonsdale Hospital	General Prac- titioners	Total
Immunised against Diphtheria	102	8	3	113
Reinforcing doses	804	6	37	847
Immunised against Whooping Cough	—	—	15	15
Reinforcing doses	—	—	33	33
Immunised against Tetanus	354	70	2	426
Reinforcing doses	689	2	39	730
Immunised against Polio	335	—	16	351
Reinforcing doses	754	—	43	797
Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox	4	—	16	20
Re-vaccinations	2	—	6	8

IMMUNISATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Arrangements were continued to offer B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis to children aged 13 years and under 14 years at the end of the current school year. Older children who had missed vaccination in previous years were also included under an extension of the scheme.

B.C.G. VACCINATION DURING 1965

Name of School	No. of children to whom facilities were offered	No. of children whose parents consented to arrangements	No. of children tested for susceptibility to tuberculosis	Result of Tests		No. vaccinated (i.e. those with negative reaction to test)
				Posi- tive	Nega- tive	
Alfred Barrow Boys Secondary	85	73	74	4	65	65
Alfred Barrow Girls Secondary	73	61	54	5	47	47
Grammar School for Boys	83	79	80	9	67	67
Grammar School for Girls	89	80	77	3	71	71
Holker County Secondary	78	71	70	7	58	58
Our Lady's R.C. Secondary	27	27	25	3	21	21
Richard Brunskill Special	23	15	13	2	11	11
Risedale County Secondary	83	73	74	11	59	59
Roa Island Special	3	3	2	—	1	1
St. Aloysius' R.C. Secondary	104	95	86	9	61	61
Technical School for Boys	60	57	52	5	47	47
Victoria County Secondary	73	65	64	1	60	60
"Absentee Sessions"	—	—	100	10	80	80
Totals	781	699	771	69	648	648

HANDICAPPED TYPES

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Maladjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
D. Number of handicapped pupils from the area who (i) were on the registers of (1) maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	2	32	13	2	83	4	5	141
(b) boarding pupils	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	6
(2) non-maintained special schools as											
(a) day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding pupils	1	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) and (ii) above	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (D (i), (ii), and (iii))	1	1	2	7	34	13	6	83	4	5	156
E. On or about 20th January, 1966, number of handicapped pupils (irrespective of the areas to which they belong) who were being educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944											
(i) in hospitals	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR EDUCATION AT SCHOOL

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1965.

- (i) how many children were the subject of new decisions recorded under Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 4
- (ii) how many decisions were cancelled under Section 57A of the Education Act, 1944 —
- (iii) how many reviews were carried out under the provisions of 57A of the Education Act, 1944 —

EPILEPSY

56 children suffering from epilepsy are attending ordinary schools, the control of epilepsy having reached the stage where none of these children is ascertained as handicapped, and thus in need of special educational treatment.

CHILD GUIDANCE CENTRE

The tables below give an outline of the work of Mr. de Quincey, the Educational Psychologist, and the Social Worker (Miss Kearton until 1.7.65; Mrs. Athey from 8.11.65) at the Child Guidance Centre.

CHILDREN REFERRED

	New Cases	Re-tested	Tested in Schools	Totals
Boys	45	6	199	250
Girls	35	1	143	179
	80	7	342	429

AGE GROUPS: NEW CASES

0—5	6—11	12—16
8	62	10

RANGE OF INTELLIGENCE: NEW CASES

I.Q.:	Below 70	4
	71—90	19
	91—110	28
	111—150	23
	Not tested	6

SOURCES OF REFERRAL: NEW CASES

Schools	50
Principal School Medical Officer	2
Parents	6
Education Department	9
Psychiatrist, Pædiatrician	9
Family Doctor	2
Children's Department	2

SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION: NEW CASES

Infants	10
Junior	54
Secondary Modern	12
Pre-School	4

REASONS FOR REFERRAL : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) (1) Suspected educational subnormality	1	1	2
(2) Suspected educational retardation	23	10	33
(b) Behaviour disorders			
(1) Aggressive and anti-social behaviour	2	5	7
(2) Timid and Anxious behaviour	4	2	6
(3) Pilfering	4	3	7
(c) Assessment of I.Q.	11	14	25

METHODS OF TREATMENT : NEW CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) DIAGNOSTIC			
(a) Recommended for referral to the Principal School Medical Officer and Family Doctor	3	1	4
(b) Recommended for referral to the Psychiatrist and Pædiatrician	6	4	10
(c) Recommended for transfer to remedial group	10	4	14
(d) Recommended for extra help in school and advice to teachers	17	12	29
(ii) ADVICE GIVEN ONLY			
(e.g. treatment unnecessary, social worker to follow up case)	9	9	18
Assessment for Secondary Education	0	5	5

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER'S REPORT

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	1695	1148	195	3038
Subsequent Visits	2412	2972	554	5938
Total Visits	4107	4120	749	8976
Additional courses of treatment commenced	112	71	13	196
Fillings in permanent teeth	732	1741	425	2898
Fillings in deciduous teeth	315	13	—	328
Permanent teeth filled	717	1706	418	2841
Deciduous teeth filled	313	13	—	326
Permanent teeth extracted	107	559	87	753
Deciduous teeth extracted	2276	554	—	2830
General anæsthetics	891	353	24	1268
Emergencies	735	406	81	1222

Number of Pupils X-Rayed	123
Prophylaxis	83
Teeth otherwise conserved	1361
Number of teeth root filled	—
Inlays	—
Crowns	19
Courses of treatment completed	2744

ORTHODONTICS

Cases remaining from previous year	63
New cases commenced during year	41
Cases completed during year	28
Cases discontinued during year	11
No. of removable appliances fitted	64
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	—

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	—	—	—
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	30	7	40
Number of dentures supplied	3	31	8	42

ANÆSTHETICS

General Anæsthetics administered by Dental Officers	21
--	----

INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at School. Number of Pupils	10101
(b) First inspection at Clinic. Number of Pupils	1232
Number of (a) and (b) found to require treatment	5350
Number of (a) and (b) offered treatment	3771
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	195
Number of (c) found to require treatment	190

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment: Day	732
Evening	149
Sessions devoted to inspection	65
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	—

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. D. D. Watts, has contributed the following report :—

“ We have maintained our record of inspecting all the schools and completing their routine treatment during the same year, in spite of our being short of one Dental Officer for a long time. There are many Authorities in this country with a full complement of Dental Officers who go round the schools only once in two years. 10,101 pupils were inspected at school this year, besides 1,232 who had the first inspection at the Clinic, which makes a total of 11,333 in all.

DENTAL HYGIENIST AND DENTAL AUXILIARY

As reported last year, our Dental Hygienist, Miss Joan Hankinson, who has been under training at Guy's Hospital, London, since April this year, is due to start work at this Clinic at the end of March, 1966. Her duties will be mainly devoted to Dental Health Education and the scaling and polishing of teeth. She will also be able to adopt prophylactic measures at the Clinic in order to reduce the incidence of decay in children's teeth. She will be sent to different schools several times throughout the year to give practical instructions to the children as to how to brush their teeth, how often to brush them, besides giving lectures and demonstrations to the different classes in the schools at a time mutually arranged between us and the Head Teachers. This is bound to result in a good improvement in general dental health. So far we have had no time to go into this branch of Preventive Dentistry.

A new post of a Dental Auxiliary has been created this year. The General Dental Council has very kindly recommended Miss L. Charters for this post, who has shown her willingness to work with us. We have appointed her after an interview and she is due to start work at this Clinic with effect from 15th August, 1966. To accommodate her, we have to equip another dental surgery by the middle of next year. Her main task will be to take up treatment of deciduous teeth under the instructions and supervision of a qualified dental surgeon. Being short-staffed, we have never had much time to enter into detailed conservative treatment of deciduous teeth so far. The Dental Auxiliary will thus have plenty to do at the Clinic besides imparting Dental Health Education to the children, their mothers and mothers-to-be. This deficiency in our service will now disappear and the more deciduous teeth we save this way, the better will be the permanent dentition. Besides improving oral hygiene and masticatory efficiency, deciduous teeth act as a guide to the eruption of permanent teeth. If deciduous teeth are extracted too early in life, the permanent successors take up all sorts of irregular and crooked positions, thus creating a lot of complicated orthodontic problems for us.

X-RAYS

We have now installed our own Dental X-Ray machine in Surgery No. 3. We have converted one of our small side-rooms into a dark-room till such a time that we can get extensions made to the present building. This will enable us to detect even the minutest decay in teeth which was previously hidden to the eye. There are a lot of sub-gingival and interstitial cavities which cannot be detected otherwise. In modern dentistry an X-Ray machine is a dire necessity and we are pleased to possess one now. We are extremely grateful, however, to the staff of the X-Ray Department at North Lonsdale Hospital for their prompt attention and ready co-operation always. For complicated and larger X-Rays we will still be sending our patients to them.

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Besides the programme detailed above, we are making a vigorous effort this time by getting a loan of the Dental Health Education Trailer from the General Dental Council for the whole month of May, 1966. Our Dental Hygienist, under our supervision, will take it round all the schools in the County Borough. This trailer is fully equipped with charts, leaflets, models, films (which are shown on the projector), and all the material that one needs for Dental Health Education. This programme will give us ample opportunity to prove that "prevention is better than cure." As we all know, the modern trend is to prevent the onset of decay rather than to treat it.

DECAY OF TEETH

It is very disheartening to note every year that the teeth of school children are decaying at a very fast rate. This is the pattern throughout the whole country and this is the problem that is baffling all the Authorities. Therefore, by appointing a Dental Hygienist and a Dental Auxiliary we are hoping to be able to reduce this incidence to a great extent.

THE RATIO OF PERMANENT TEETH FILLED TO PERMANENT TEETH EXTRACTED FOR CARIES :

1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
1.9	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.7
to	to	to	to	to
1	1	1	1	1

These figures show a marked achievement as compared to the previous years and especially as compared to 1954, when the ratio was 1.5 to 1.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Although officially approved by this Authority, it still has not come into being here, and the sooner it is implemented the better it will be. The British Dental Association has been pressing this point for a long time, and now the Minister of Health has sent fresh circulars to all Authorities in this country to implement this scheme. In the United States of America, several Authorities have conclusively proved that fluoridation of water supplies cuts down the rate of decay to one third, and I hope this Authority will give this matter very early attention to implement this scheme.

The general picture of Dental Fitness in this County Borough is :

TREATMENT COMPLETED PER 100 CHILDREN TREATED

Year	No. of teeth filled		No. of teeth extracted		General Anæsthetics	Dentures Supplied
	Permanent	Deciduous	Permanent	Deciduous		
1961	65.4	3.1	38.9	96.3	32.15	2.02
1962	70.1	4.5	34.2	87.3	31.8	1.99
1963	75.2	4.3	27	73.2	34.6	1.83
1964	76	4.8	24.4	85.7	36.7	1.51
1965	75.3	8.7	20.0	75.3	33.6	1.1

The figures given above show a general improvement in every direction.

SURVEY OF SCHOOL CHILDREN NEEDING TREATMENT

(SAME SCHOOLS EVERY YEAR)

SCHOOL	1965	1963	1961	1958
3 Girls' Secondary	27.7%	39.9%	27.6%	46%
3 Boys' Secondary	28.7%	34.5%	36.4%	57%
3 Mixed Secondary	37.0%	42.4%	42.5%	59%
5 Junior Schools	40.8%	53.5%	47.0%	62%
5 Infant Schools	50.4%	60.7%	61.3%	72%

EVENING SESSIONS

Three evening sessions a week were held throughout the year. In order to keep up-to-date with our work, this has to continue till we get a third Dental Officer.

ORTHODONTIC CASES

This year 104 pupils were treated with orthodontic appliances and the number of total attendances made by pupils for orthodontic treatment was 547. For the last four consecutive years we have not felt the necessity of referring any of our cases to the Consultant Orthodontist at the North Lonsdale Hospital.

Parents are very conscious of abnormality in children's teeth and they are very co-operative in accepting our advice and treatment.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

The number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth this year was 84.

During the year 123 cases were referred to the X-Ray Department of North Lonsdale Hospital. Our grateful thanks are due to the X-Ray Department, Consultant Oral Surgeon and Head Teachers of all the schools whose ready co-operation makes our task much easier."

MISCELLANEOUS

I am indebted to the Chief Education Officer for the following commentary.

PHYSICAL TRAINING, SWIMMING AND ORGANISED GAMES

Physical Education continues to form an integral part of every school's curriculum, and most schools provide a daily period for its development. The age, aptitude and ability of the children dictate the variety of the work done. The programme is centred round the indoor physical education lesson which promotes the acquisition, in each individual child, of the basic skills of running, jumping, throwing, catching, climbing and the co-ordination of different parts of the body when exposed to certain physically challenging situations.

During 1965, additional climbing, agility and games apparatus was provided at ten primary and six secondary schools. All primary schools have both indoor and outdoor climbing apparatus.

The remodelling of Roose County Primary School was completed (giving additional P.E. facilities in the new hall), as were the new fully-equipped gymnasium, shower rooms, changing room and staff facilities at the County Grammar School for Boys. The construction of a new gymnasium, complete with ancillary rooms, has been started at Victoria County Secondary School, as has a hard-paved surface for outdoor activities at the School.

The Authority's supply of camping and climbing equipment continues to provide organised school parties and Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme candidates with the opportunity for fixed and mobile camping, and the use of this equipment increases year by year. Canoeing and sailing flourish in at least three boys' secondary schools.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme produced (provisional figures) 78 Bronze, 15 Silver and 10 Gold Awards in the Girls' Scheme and 40 Bronze, 10 Silver and 12 Gold Awards in the Boys' Scheme. The candidates, in the main, are drawn from 10 secondary school groups.

The provision of transport for school swimming parties to and from the Abbey Baths has further increased the use of the swimming pool. With the exception of the infants' schools, every school in the Authority now has an allocation of swimming time and each week-day the Bath is in use by schools between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, and 1-30 p.m. and 4-0 p.m. Swimming tests are held with the following results for 1965:—

Beginners	Distance	Speed	Proficiency
593	867	6	12

A weekly organised games lesson remains a feature of all primary and secondary school programmes and inter-school fixtures in hockey, netball, rounders, cricket, association and rugby football, athletics, tennis, cross-country running, basketball and swimming augmented the scope of these activities.

Three secondary schools have benefited from the improved arrangements for the transport of pupils to and from their playing fields. This applied where the schools are some considerable distance from the playing fields, and has successfully reduced the time previously spent waiting for and travelling on public transport.

Re-drainage schemes were completed on five playing fields (three primary and two secondary schools) and a sixth is almost ready for use.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEALS

Average number of children receiving milk on each school day	9136
Average number of children receiving meals on each school day	3755
Number of centres supplying meals	30



